Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 72 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDO CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
31st March ..	Bremen ..	11,540 extra.
27th ,, ..	Morea* ..	10890 to Marseilles only
3rd April ..	Kashmir ..	8841
7th ,, ..	Konigin Luise	10,785 extra
14th ,, ..	Kalyan ..	9937
17th ,, ..	Manora ..	7885
28th ,, ..	Khiva† ..	947
14th May ..	Sardinia ..	6680

The MANORA is fitted with Third Class accommodation for Gentlemen in Ten and Twelve berthed Cabins. The Single Fare to London is £30.

† The KHIVA is fully booked with passengers from China and will have no accommodation for Passengers from India.

The "Morea" will terminate her voyage at Marseilles where baggage for London will be transferred direct to the "Mantua" which will await her arrival. The "Mantua" will have a certain amount of accommodation for passengers from the "Morea" who wish to journey to London all the way by sea. The amount of this accommodation however cannot be determined before the arrival of the "Mantua" at Marseilles and berths therefore cannot be guaranteed.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
22nd Mar. ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kath For:
24th ,, ..	Chakla ..	arse. direct.
25th ,, ..	Karagola ..	East and South Africa.
25th ,, ..	Bankura ..	Karachi & P. Gulf 9 p m

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag ger P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar ranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Somedono Maru	T.Miyanari	5154	14th Mar.	23rd March.
Koyei Maru	T.Iwashima	4739	20th Mar.	1st April.
Totomi Maru	S.Akiyoshi	3356	29th Mar.	8th April.
Sanno Maru	Y.Nishi	3441	30th Mar.	4th April.
Fukuka Maru	...	...	6th Apr.	17th April.
Shinyo Maru	U.Matsumoto	3330	11th Apr.	22nd April.

For Freight apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Allice Buildings,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.

Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Shingo Maru	S. Ishiyama	12th Mar	27th Mar.	Japan
Indus Maru ..	R. Yano	26th Mar.	6th Apl.	,,
Java Maru ..	S K'mura	16th Mar.	26th Mar	,,
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	21st Mar	2nd Apl	,,
Kofuku Maru	N. Wakatake.	5th April	6th April	,,
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo	19th Apl	22nd Apl.	,,

For Freight apply to:—

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Fort, Bombay.

Mem Building, Ballard Road.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:

4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Baghdad, Basrah, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, Basrah City.

	£
Authorised Capital ...	2,000,000
Called up	800,000
Reserve Fund	110,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T., (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esqr., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Sir James Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
J. H Batty, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 5 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.

(Registered in the Transvaal.)

With which are incorporated.

The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.

Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,600,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE	£4,015,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.

LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).

NEW YORK OFFICE:—16, Wall Street.

OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.

MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.

Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.

BILLS negotiated and collected.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 80,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDO.	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINGHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.
Capital authorised	50,00,000
Capital Issued	31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	16,55,700
Reserve Funds	13,20,593

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kohat	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujrat	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hansi	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened at interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 204,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in are the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to,

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1913.)

As Bombay the 11th November, 1919.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

7, MURZBAN ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL ...	4,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	80,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½% per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 50,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June interest will be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum during that period. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts of Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

BILLS purchased and collected and every description of Banking business transacted.

A. B. CLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 8,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 4,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... Yen 3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kuruma	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Sooreje & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Polices extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Polices a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Manager.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

RAE & Co., Managing Agents.
P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

of

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST READY

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HAT.

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats ..	at Rs.	15	0	0 each
Georgette Hats ..	at ,,	15	0	0 ,,
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats	at ,,	20	0	0 ,,
Tameshanta Hats ..	at Rs. 10 & ,,	12	8	0 ,,

AHMED ESAJI.

MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 479.

THE REALIZATION OF YOUR GOODS VALUABLES OR PROPERTY

deserves especial attention at the present time—a Bad Auctioneer injures the market of the goods at his disposal—submits to low prices and sale has to be stopped until an unforeseen enquiry for the same goods shoots out—The remedy is simple Engage MEHTA & CO. exclusively for ALL YOUR BUSINESS. This firm is specially noted for putting the right thing into the right hands. Its influence in all the markets is vast and acquired from its integrity and straightforward dealings and careful study of the status of merchants. It is patronised by a substantial clientele in every line to ensure securing the most satisfactory prices in sales It is also patronised by the Government & the G.I.P. Railway

PROMPT ACCOUNTS
THOROUGH INTEGRITY
COMPARATIVELY THE CHEAPEST

MEHTA & CO.

(On Government & G. I. P. Ry. lists)
25, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
TELE. No. 1285.

SILK AND EMBROIDERIES

When you are worried and heart-sick for not getting what you want in the silk line, come and pay us a visit and you are sure to get what you want:

We have just received a fresh consignment of various kinds of Embroideries and Guipure Allovers from Switzerland direct.

KARANJIA & CO., LTD.,

207 Hornby Road, Fort,

Telephone No. 1800.

INSURANCE.

LIFE ASSURANCE

Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?

MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST

It will repay you to send for a copy!

Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,00
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,00

Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. Bengal (Official Trustee)

According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Estd. 1891.

Head Office: 39/1 Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
Chief Agents: D. SEN & Co., 2, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL

at which to put up at in Railway is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.

Competent Chofs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 219

WORLD RENOWNED

Gandiv

Anti-Rheumatism

Balm

Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and ill nervous.

Price per bottle, annas 8.

Literature sent on request.

Dicka Cullianjee & Co.

Dispensing Chemists & Druggists,

SHAIKH MEMON STREET.

BOMBAY.

By Special Appointment to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

When YOUR EYES need to be examined by QUALIFIED OCULISTS and by SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS of 26 years' experience, FREE OF CHARGE, you cannot do better than GO TO.

Phiroze M. Dastoor & Co.,

THE LEADING FIRM OF OCULISTS, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS and Suppliers of all kinds of white and variously tinted lenses.

FLAT and TORIC

ALSO PATENTED.

"KRYPTOKS"

(Invisible One-piece bifocal lenses) and lenses made from

SIR WILLIAM CROOKES' GLASS.

Our Rimines Lun Eyeglasses are an speciality—Non-slipping and holding the Nose without any pressure.

(7) 379, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Government Telegraph Office, Fort, BOMBAY.

Full Jewelled Lever Watch

SQUARE OR OCTAGON.

Silver case	... ...	Rs. 25
9 ct. Gold	... ...	,, 45
14 ct. ,,	... ...	,, 57
18 ct. ,,	... ...	,, 76

Guaranteed for 5 Years.

Kasanji Dayalji Desai

Watch and Clock Dealer,

124, Khedi Rahman Street, BOMBAY.

Beware for your Rupture

Numerous sufferers are yearly deceived by the specious pretence of Quacks who will so-called "Certain Cures" for Rupture in the guise of ointments, lotions, apparatus, etc., with fancy names. It is safe to say that there is no known medicine, whether applied externally or internally, which can possible cure Hernia. Dr. Bright (known Herniotomist) says: Rupture is not a disease but a displacement due to an accident and the proper treatment is therefore purely Mechanical or Surgical.

Dr. J. D. (Lecturer, King's College, says: An Inguinal the proper truss must be applied to accomplish the cure or to prevent further growth, the apparatus which either of no use or positively injurious.

Geo. Chapman & Co.

TRUSS SPECIALISTS,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

"SHRI HARI"

GOLDOL

Wonderful remedy for lost energy, weak nerves, Rs. 18 for 8 Pills. One pill at bed time only with milk or water.

"SPECIAL TREATMENT"—Rs 18 PER DAY.

RADICAL CURE WITHOUT OPERATION.

Antifat, Cancer, Hydrocele, Piles, Elephantiasis, Varicocele, Hernia, Fistula, Tumor, Paralysis, Asthma, Diabetes, Consumption, Gentle skin and eyes diseases. Hours 7 to a.m., and p.m. Advise Fee Rs. 2 (Two only) consulting Physician and Electro-Homeopath

K. M. BARDOLIVALA,

M.B.B.H. (London).

Our booklet will tell you how to do it. Write a post card today :—

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.

Near Cinema Girgaum,

BOMBAY.

THE LIFE OF A BUILDING DEPENDS ON—

WHAT ?

Good reliable oil and water Colours Paints, Varnishes, Cements, Distempers, etc., which give stability and add attractiveness.

The Best Reliable House for these is—

KAPADIA BROTHERS

CONTRACT WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT A VERY LOW RATES.

No. 357. Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 1002.

ZARINA

HAIR OILS

Prepared by a special scientific process so that they keep FRESH and SWEET in the hottest climates. They are distinctly ANTISEPTIC and their use eradicates Scurf and Dandruff: They form an ideal Brilliantine, without its greasy and drying effects, rendering the hair SOFT, SILKY and GLOSSY.

ZARINA

RED ROSE HAIR OIL

The favourite hair dressing of the day. Delicately perfumed with the otto of virgin roses.

ZARINA

JASMINE HAIR TONIC

A golden, crystalline liquid for the hair fragrant with the sweet perfume of the flower. The pet of the ladies.

ZARINA

WHITE ROSE HAIR OIL

A dainty and colourless preparation. Very popular with all lovers of the white rose flower.

ZARINA

COCOANUT HAIR OIL

Made from selected fruits and purified. Never turns rancid and beats all other preparations of its kind in the market. Perfumed with otto of roses.

ZARINA

OTTO WHITE VIOLET HAIR OIL

The Hair Dressing de Luxe, exquisitely perfumed, and made to satisfy the most refined and delicate taste.

ZARINA

CANTHARIDINE TONIC HAIR OIL

A speciality of the firm, containing the active principles of Canthari vesicatoria and far surpassing like preparations made from the tincture. A boon to all those whose hairs are falling out, and the seeker of many a luxuriant growth of hair will convince the most sceptical.

PREPARED ONLY BY

MADON SONS & Co.

CHEMISTS,

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only [13s. 4d.]

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT.—Kathiawar. [India.]

YOUR FAMILY FRIEND

To cure all aches and pains and sprains, inflammation, cough, colds, cuts, bruises, etc,

IS

AMRUTANJAN

The first-aid family remedy. Costs 10 As. only. Get one and keep it handy. Sold everywhere.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

AWARDED

GOLD MEDALS.

A cup of one's choice
The cup to delight
A boon to toiled heart
To refresh and rejoice
IS
CUP OF

PEARSE'S COFFEE

Our Coffee has earned in India wide reputation, and there is hardly a house all over that does not use PEARSE'S GENUINE COFFEE

COFFEE ROASTED BY GAS AND GROUND BY ELECTRICITY.

To be had of

All respectable Dealers

AND AT

BAKERS CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS

PEARSE & Co.

ARMY AND NAVY CONTRACTOR

Fielding and Platt, Ltd.

Semi-Diesel

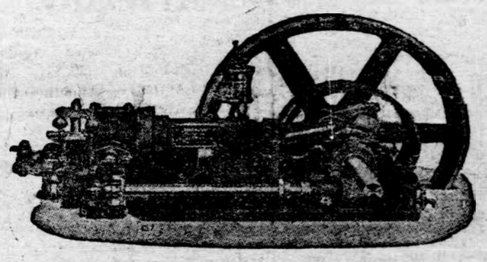
Crude Oil Engines

AND

Suction Gas Plants

NO WATER INJECTION

SAFE
SIMPLE
RELIABLE
ECONOMICAL.



USE
SAME
DIESEL
ENGINES

40 Years' Experience. British throughout. Thousands working

STOCKS HELD BY **Moolji Haridas & Co.**

Post Box No. 135, Carnac Bunder, BOMBAY

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Sind, Baluchista Punjab, Central and United Provinces.

PARIPAN

LACQUER. ENAMEL.

THE MORE YOU WASH IT THE BETTER IT BECOMES.

The Paripan Process of Painting has been used througout India both for Inside and Outside work for some years past. Its chief characteristics are **Durability, Beauty of Finish** and **Resistance to the trying Climatic Conditions.**

The modern house is not complete in its furnishing and appointments if Paripan is absent. No Landlord or Tenant realizes how easily and cheaply property is maintained in a new and spotless condition unless he has experience of Paripan.

House cleaning and the removal of grease, finger marks and dirt from the paint work and doors are processes never keenly songht after. Paripan reduces their unpleasantness to vanishing point.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR TO—

The Sole Agents in WESTERN INDIA :

SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS.

20, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

A. N. H.

The General Engineering&Stores Supply Agency

201-203, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams "STOREHOUSE." Telephone No. 91

Shipchandlers. contractors & hardware merchants.

Ready stock of mills. gins and Factory requisites.

Immediate delivary of beltings, Jointings Champion forges, Anvils, Circular saws, picks, bolts & nuts etc etc.

Sole Agents for Lenox hack saw blades, band saws and belting.

Special attention paid to upcountry orders.

Rs. 100

Will be rewarded if proved that the PERFUME is not lasting for 4 days.

MOHINI PERFUMES

Price Rs. 2, 0-12-0, 0-3-0.

Mohini Agency, JUMA MASJID BOMBAY

"INCARNATIONS NOT 10 NOR 24"

This is an English Book.

You can get it even post free.

Write a card to-day to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.

JAMNAGAR, (KATHIAWAR).

IMPORTERS

OF ALL SORTS OF TYPTWRITERS AND ASSESSORIES.

Rebuilt Remington and Oliver Typewriters are offered to the Public at a reduced price to make room for February shipment. A triil solicited.

Mangaldas Dayabhai & Coy

72, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

OF ALL STOREKEEPERS

THE ACME MFG. Co.

Specialists in the Manufacture of Motor Accessories.

Sparking Plugs, Platinum Contact Screws, Stip-rings. Carbureiter Needles, Jets, Choke-tubes, Acretylene Generators, Electric Side, Head and Tail Lights, Master Vibrators, etc., etc., etc.

Our articles do credit to us and give SATISFACTION to the USERS Our products Spell-out "Acme" at every Turn.

The Acme Mfg. Co.,

Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

AMICHAND GOVANJI

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner' Depot in India.

Established Over Half a Century Age.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union.
16, Farringdon Street, E.C

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1908 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary

WHE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
WHE SUTARFENNY (a kind of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva, (or Vir). (b) Safray Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Mosambi Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under scrupulous supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

Strong Eyes

And how to get them

"WEAK" eyes are nearly always optically defective. Exercise, in the sense of demanding from them a full measure of work, can only aggravate the difficulty; because the existing defect already overburdens them with work. This strain CAN be eliminated by means of suitable glasses——but such can only be adapted after careful sight testing.

Lawrence & Mayo, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

CONCORDIA INTEGRITAS INDUSTRIA

Head Office: 19, New Oxford St., LONDON.

Branches in the East: CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LUCKNOW, SIMLA and RANGOON.

FOR SALE.

LATHES & MACHINE TOOLS.

6' Centre, 6' feet bed. 10" Centre 10' feet & 12' feet bed. Heavy Pattern, Hollow Spindle Shaping Machine. Iron-Rod Cutting, Hack-Saws, Punching, Screwing and other MACHINE TOOLS.

Write to:—

JAVERI & CO.,

Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CONNOISSEURS

PLEASE INSIST UPON

Mitchell's Old Heather Dew Whisky

A well matured Scotch production of many years' reputation.

If you appreciate a good Whisky and no heavy head the next day.

OF ALL DEALERS or WHOLESALE from

SOLE AGENTS:

BHIMJI JAYRAJ & CO.

251, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

KING OF TONIC

Makardhvaj

Full of Gold, Silver, Amber, Kasturi and other precious ingredients. This celebrated oldest hereditary Yakuti will make you young—will remove all your weaknesses and will give you permanent unique strength. Price Rs. 10 per 40 pills. The oldest, and well-known Factory which has received medals from every Exhibition. Please ask for free Price List.

DHRAKSHASHAV

It destroys the sole cause of all diseases, Constipation. It gives hunger. It acts as a purgative. It ensures sleep—and it makes the face rosy. It is sweet in taste. One big bottle Rs. 2/-.

Unza Ayurvedic Pharmacy

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Factory—Unjha (Near Abemount.)

BRANCH:—Ahmedabad, Richey Road.

CULTURED TAILORS

FOR CUSTOMERS OF

CULTURED TASTE.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road Bombay.

FOX TYPEWRITERS: Standard and Portable Models. Let us demonstrate you these lightest touch typewriters in the world. Sole Agents THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

STORM—No storm can last for ever and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows, Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

MATRIMONIAL.

A promising Parsee youth of good character, age 31, monthly income Rs. 100, desires to correspond with guardians of an accomplished Parsee lady. Please apply sharp to Post Office Box No. 106, Bombay. 9627

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOANS—Confidentially arranged for respectable persons on personal and other securities. Apply Box No. 282, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 9657

CONTRACTORS—To raze the building No. 93, Girgaon Back Road and remove the materials. Should apply personally before 5th April at SHIVNARAYAN BULDEODAS, Marwari Bazar. 9655

FACTS.—We wish to present for your consideration some real Facts regardin Typewriters and Accessories. Do not fail write to us when in the market for Type writers. Olivers, Remingtons, Rex, Fox Fox Portable, etc. A trial order will mak you a regular customer. Write to-day fo List, sent free, you lose nothing. STANDARI TYPEWRITING Co., Importers of Typewriters and Accessories, 259/261, Hornby Road opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay Telephone No. 797. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Men to take up profitable spare-time employment. Full instructions Re. 1 only. FIDELIS, 276, Satara Road, Poona. 9557

WANTED—Experienced COMPOUNDER for Hill Station. Apply personally to Dr. SATARAWALA, 10, Frere Road. 9653

WANTED—2 COMPOUNDERS, one Senior and one Junior. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Post Box No. 232, 9658

WANTED—Energetic and experienced TYPIST to work in Contractor's firm. Apply, sharp stating salary to Box No. 288, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9668

WANTED—An experienced HEAD CLERK and a CLERK. Apply with testimonials to CHOONILAL HARILAL and CO., 16-18, Green Street, Fort, Bombay. 9626

WANTED—A SCIENCE GRADUATE. Apply personally to the PRINCIPAL Gokuldas Tejpal High School, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 9659

WANTED—Competent COMPOUNDERS for a charitable Dispensary. Morning hours only. Apply Box No. 280, Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 9654

WANTED—A competent ACCOUNTANT, capable of keeping cash and books with knowledge of typewriter preferred. Good prospects apply in own handwriting to Box No. 285, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9665

WANTED—Experienced and influential AGENTS for booking orders for "India and the War" liberal terms, two good references or cash security required. Apply to B. R. HARI, 22-B, Frere Road. 9658

WANTED—Experienced MILL CLERKS, WASTE CLERKS, MIXING CLERKS, WEAVING CLERKS, and CLERKS, for general duties. Apply to Box No. 281, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9656

WANTED—Competent SURVEYORS and DRAUGHTSMAN in a firm of local Architects. Applications stating experience and salary expected should be sent to Box No. 228, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9404

WANTED—For a Parsi Girls' School two TEACHERS, a GRADUATE and an UNDERGRADUATE. Apply with testimonials, stating terms to Box No. 271, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9603

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An ACCOUNTS CLERK, one knowing typewriting preferred. Pay Rs. 40 or more according to qualification. Apply to The UNITED PRESS OF INDIA, LTD., 8-10, Homji Street, Fort. 9605

WANTED.—A good CUTTER for a shop in Indore. Apply with testimonials and pay expected to THE MANAGING PROPRIETORS, Indore Swadeshi Stores, Indore. 9501

WANTED—Intelligent CLERKS, knowing English and Gujarati. Good prospects. Apply personally to the ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LIMITED, Elphinstone Road, between 8 a.m., and 12 noon on week days. 9562

WANTED—A TYPIST, having fair knowledge of English and conversant with General Office work; Shorthand preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials and lowest salary expected to Box No. 272, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9606

WANTED—ASSISTANT MANAGING COPYING and COURT CLERKS and SHORTHAND-TYPIST and TYPIST for a Solicitors office. Please apply stating previous experience and qualifications to Box No. 292, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for group of Collieries in Central Provinces, a fully qualified PARSEE DOCTOR, energetic man essential. Salary Rs. 300 with free unfurnished quarters, two servants, lighting oil and free motor cycle for visiting work. Apply with copies of diplomas and certificates of previous service to Box No. 286, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9666

WANTED—A GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE Parsi or Hindu lady of good family, knowing music and needlework as a teacher to a Hindu Princess in a Native State. Residence Free. If married her husband will be provided with a suitable employment in the State. Handsome salary to a competent lady. Apply with copies of testimonials to Mr. RUSTOMJI B. PATEL, Dungurpur State, Dungurpur (Rajputana.) 9543

WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—1 Gent's secondhand bicycle, must be cheap. Apply Box No. 269, Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 9600

WANTED—CHIEF AGENCIES for really first Class Fire and Marine Insurance Companies for Sind and Punjab. Apply to, Messrs. BADRIDAS MOHANLAL & CO., local Secretaries and Chief Agents for Indian Equitable Insurance Co., Bunder Road, Karachi. 9429

AN educated young Bhora, Experienced in Business; Expert in General Management, Correspondence, Salesmanship and accounts; well informed all round is desirous to go abroad. Could take up a going concern or open a new one in any part of the globe. Prefers some sort of partnerships. Could deposit a good sum. Salary accepted if handsome. Apply to Box No. 291, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9678

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—2 Ton FIAT LORRIES. Apply Box No. 283,, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle. 9660

BAR SOAP.—Good quality. Indian made at specially reduced rates. Wholesale or retail. Better facilities. Apply to Box No. 287, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 9667

USE PARABAULDIN'S METAL POLISH Agents wanted. For rates and sample apply to PARABAULDIN & Co., Tribhuwan Road, Bombay, 4. 7820

NECKLACES, with gold, silver and Muff chains and hook, set in Jade, Crystal, Amethyst, etc. Earrings, etc. Apply to Mrs. KOULA AGENCY, Srinagar, Kashmir. 9558

SNOW LEOPARD, WOLF, FOX, and CAT SKINS, and SKILLS, STOLE and MUFF, FUR COATS, etc. Apply Mrs. KOULA AGENCY, Srinagar, Kashmir. 9559

Few Brand New Five-seater FORD CARS FOR SALE. Just arrived from America. Never used. Immediate Delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREZ, Charni Road Station. 9273

ESTATE FOR SALE.—7,000 square yards FREE-HOLD LAND and BUILDING at Walkeshvar with total frontages of 700 feet. Apply RAGHUNATH MUKUND, and Co., Architects, 321, Hornby Road, Fort. 9561

CLEARANCE SALE of Indian art and curious articles of the firm of K. J. Bhumgara begins from 24th instant for a week only. Heavy reductions in all wares. Splendid opportunity for lovers of Indian art. Kanta terraces, Kalbadevi. 9633

MOTOR CAR AND ACESSORIES FOR SALE.—Brand new Overland Model 4 Cars. Ready delivery. Prices reasonable. Apply sharp SUNDERDAS AND CO., Post Box 292, Bombay. 9651

ARTISTS, you should check profiteering by buying your supplies from a firm whose rates are fixed and quality guaranteed. Try us. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

EVERY kind of STATIONERY you use carries your personality with it. Good stationery creates goodwill so use the BEST STATIONERY. We stock the best but charge the least. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

Just unpacked, American Rebuilt Oliver No. 5. Back Spacer and Tab. Look and work like New. Ruber Cover only. Foolscap Rs. 160, Brief Rs. 170, and Policy Rs. 180.

Metal Cover and Board Rs. 15 and 20 extra.

Second-hand and Rebuilt Remingtons 7. 10 11. Corona Folding No. 3 with Case. New Rs. 199.

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts.
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

BLOTTERS Superior office and Desk use, Annas six a dozen, post paid. T. M. THAKORE & Co., 30, Church Gate Street. 9661

FOR SALE—A "Willys Knight" MOTOR CAR, Brand new, complete with all fittings. Immediate Delivery. Price Rs. 8,500. Write to Box No. 277, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9625

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Mahableshwar BUNGALOW, well furnished, spacious, best locality for 1920 hot season. For particulars, apply Box No. 256, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9519

TO BE LET.—A very large COMPOUND for Motor Shed or a Workship at Tardeo, opposite Adamji Peerbhoy Mills. For particulars apply to LAXMIDAS BHIMJI BHANJI, 181, Hornby Fort. 9391

TO LET—2ND FLOOR of seaside Colaba, contains 4 big bed rooms, open to sea on three sides, very cool and comfortable with all modern conveniences. Apply to K. B. MEHTA, Solicitor, Medow Street. 9662

TO LET for a year a FLAT in Girgaum for a Respectable Hindoo family, with modern conveniences. Rent Rs. 150 per month. Apply to Box No. 289, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9670

TO BE LET at Mahableshwar, 4 bed room bungalow on Cassom Sajan Hill, well furnished, spacious and Commanding view of Race Course, Golf Links and the Lake for the next Hot Season. For particulars apply to Box No. 290, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9681

TO LET—For the Poona Season (June-October 1920) ASHLEY HOUSE, Bund Gardens Road, Poona, containing six large bedrooms, large drawing and dining rooms, sample stable accommodation and large servants' quarters, well furnished, complete eletric installation with billard table, etc. Suitabble for Rajas and Princes and generally occupied by Rajas. For rent, etc. apply Box No. 214, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9342

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from 22nd March to 8th April, 1920, both days inclusive. 9584

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

ZEMINDARY PROPERTY, situated in desirable district of South India comprising some 250 square miles and including a large extent of valuable timber. A considerable area of the property is already under ryot cultivation whilst a recent survey by a well-known Ceylon visiting Agent disclosed from 10,000 to 20,000 acres of land suitable for cocoanuts, rubber, tea, etc., etc.

In view of this, and of the ever-rising land and timber values in India, and the near advent of an already sanctioned branch railway, the property at the present time presents a rare opportunity to Indian Capitalists and others in search of a sound and improving investment. Principals only should apply in the first instance to Box No. 250, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

BY DIRECTION OF THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

TEXTILE GOODS FOR SALE BY TENDER.

BEDFORD Cord Khaki Flannelette Flannels, Towelling cloth, Drill Khaki, Puggree cloth, Union Blanket cloth, Blue Dungaree Cloth, Putto cloth, Mosquito Netting, Foot bandages, Bleached Nainsook, Blankets cotton, Blankets woollen, Striped cloth, Blue Serge, Khaki Serge, Sewing Cotton, Khaki Webbing and Tape, also Kit bags, Mittens, Socks, Khaki Kullahs, Tooth Brushes, Clasp Knives, Table Knives, Spoons, Forks Buttons, Chinese cooly kits, and Sewing Machines.

Are available at the Bombay Depots.

Enquiries regarding these stocks may be made and samples obtained from the undersigned.

All weights and measurements are approximate only.

All goods offered are subject to being unsold and subject also to their not being required for Military purposes.

Every reasonable care has been taken to select samples representative of the stocks but no transactions are on the basis of "SALES BY SAMPLES." Prospective buyers should therefore obtain permission to view the stocks if at all possible.

Concessions to buyers on a large scale will be considered.

Other textile stores which may hereafter be declared surplus will be notified from time to time.

D. RILEY (Captain,
Assistant Controller (Textiles)
New Custom House, Ballard Pier
9530 BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the suply of Khaki Uniforms comprising the following articles will be received by the undersigned up to p.m. on 25th March, 1920. The Covers should be marked "Tenders" and addressed to the Superintendent Telegraph Engineering Bombay Division, Bombay; a specimen of the uniform can be seen at the Superintendent's office.

	Sizes		No.
	Chest	36"	96
	Collar	15"	
Coats.	Chest	32"	178
	Collar	14½"	
	Length	42"	96
Pyjamas	"	40"	178
Pugrees.	8"-6" Long, pairs.		274
Putties	7 Yards long.		274

G. A. HOPKINS.
Superintendent Telegraph Engineering,
9490 Bombay Division.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 1st April, 1920, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Appointment of President of the Corporation for the year 1920-21.

2. Letters from Mr. Ranchhodlal M. Vakil—Suggesting certain measures for remedying the nuisance caused by the increase of beggars in the City.

3. (a) Letter from Mr. H. M. Khambata and others—Regarding the examination of licensed plumbers as to their qualifications. (b) Letter from Mr. Kaikhusroo N. Bilimoria and others—On the same subject.

4. Letter from Dr. E. D. Samuel—Offering a drug for the treatment of Influenza, etc.

5. Letter from Dr. F. N. Bisni and others—Reiterating their complaint regarding the nuisance caused by coal dust on Parel Road near the Byculla Goods Yard.

6. Letter from Mr. A. F. Gomes—Regarding the education of Indian Catholic children.

7. Letter from Mr. Dosabhoy Edulji Bharucha—Suggesting that the Corporation Procedure Rule under which no motion can be entertained in regard to a question once disposed of except after the lapse of three months from the date of such disposal may be reconsidered.

8. Letter from Mr. Waman Hurrisenandrajee—Offering suggestions with a view to reducing the high prices of grains, etc.

9. Letter from Mr. Labhshankar Laximidas—Inviting attention to cruelties perpetrated in Slaughter Houses.

10. Letter from Vithaldas Mchanlal—Complaining of insufficient supply of water at premises Nos. 160—166, Bhendy Bazar, and of the nuisance caused by the privies and drains of the premises, &c.

11. Letter from Mr. R. S. Kelkar—Suggesting that the Tramways Company may be asked to provide seats in the standing compartments of tram cars.

12. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Municipal Reform Association, Bombay—Forwarding a resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the Association regarding the reorganisation of the Health Department.

13. Letter from Mr. V. K. Dharmadhar—Regarding the assessment of his property, No. 7, 2nd Fanaswadi in C Ward.

14. Letter from Mr. Gulamali Noorbhoy—Inviting attention to the danger arising from stray and diseased dogs in the city.

Resolution of the Standing Committee—

15. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding a Municipal requisition for the conversion of the basket privies at premises No. 20D., Clare Road, into water-closets on the full flushing system, Mr. Rajabally Abdoolhoosein be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

16. Recommending a grant of Rs. 8,300 to supplement the grant for the feed of animals in the Victoria Gardens.

17. Recommending a grant of Rs. 3,231 to supplement the Budget provision for the work of laying a pipe sewer in the passage to the east of Parel Tank Road.

18. Recommending a grant of Rs. 26,418 to supplement the grant for the work of replacement of the existing teakwood roof over the filters and reservoir at Malabar Hill by cement concrete, etc.

19. Recommending a grant of Rs. 7,070 for making certain alterations in the Municipal Office building for increased office accommodation in the Executive Engineer's Department.

20. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the nuisance caused by the water-closets erected for the use of men working at Suntoke Stable at Dhobi Talao, etc., Mr. Jamshed Dunjibhoy be informed that steps have been taken to have the water-closets kept in working order and in a sanitary condition and that it has been decided not to renew the license for the stable after the 31st March, 1920.

21. Recommending sanction to the agreements entered into by the Municipality with the G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. Railways in connection with the removal of kutchra collected in the City, being renewed for a further period of five years.

22. Recommending a grant of Rs. 2,100 to meet the expenditure in connection with the presentation of an Address of Welcome to the Right Honourable Lord Sinha of Raipur, P.C., K.C., Under Secretary of State for India.

23. Recommending a grant of Rs. 18,000 for payment of contributions to the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India and to the School for Married Women conducted by Bai Shevantibai Nikambe.

24. Recommending additional grants on account of certain lapsed grants.

25. Recommending that a letter from Mr. R. S. Kelkar, regarding the nuisance caused by a cabinet factory at Gowalia Tank Road, be recorded.

26. Forwarding for the orders of the Corporation the Commissioner's proposal regarding the payment of full pay for the first six months of the furlough granted to the late Dr. Goldsmith.

27. Forwarding a report regarding the writing-off of the book value of certain articles.

28. Recommending an advance of Rs. 3,000 being given to the Superintendent of Markets for purchasing a motor car in connection with his official duties.

29. Recommending a grant of Rs. 660 to meet the moiety of the Municipal expenses incurred in connection with the admission of four articled pupils in the Engineering Departments of the Municipality.

Letters from the Commissioner—

30. Requesting approval to a portion of a property at Tarwadi Lane off Sonapur Street being sold by public auction.

31. Reporting on the suggestion for instituting a periodical examination of the City's atmosphere and the sewer and the storm water drain air.

32. Requesting sanction to a portion of Belvedere Hill Road being permanently closed and handed over to the G. I. P. Railway Company in exchange for a plot of land belonging to the Port Trust.

33. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of unwholesome foodstuff destroyed by the Market Department.

34. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

35. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

36. Regarding a building proposed to be erected at the junction of Waudby Road, Ravelin Street and Murzban Road.

37. Requesting the Corporation to agree to certain proposals of Government regarding the Port Trust's claim to a portion of the Mahim foreshore and the re-transfer of the land to that Body.

38. Submitting a report regarding the prevalence of leprosy in the City and as to the measures to be taken for keeping it in check.

39. Requesting permission for laying a railway track across a portion of Love Grove Road.

40. Requesting sanction to a proposal made by Mr. Haji Mahomed Haji Suleman for constructing a gangway over the low level road on the north of the French Bridge connecting the first floor of his building and the bridge.

41. Requesting sanction to Mr. J. J. Pastakia, Sub-Engineer, Private Streets, being allowed to draw a conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem from the date of the introduction of the revised schedule.

42. Regarding the question of setting apart plots of land for stabling and garage accommodation in the central part of the City.

43. Regarding the practice of hawking sweetmeats in front of school premises.

44. Forwarding the Administration Report of the Bombay Veterinary College and the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1918-19.

45. Requesting approval to a revised scheme for the proposed road from Sewri to Elphinstone Road through Golanji Hill.

46. Requesting sanction to Mr C. Chandler being allowed to contribute for pension.

47. Requesting sanction to the portion of Municipal land occupied by the Chinchpokli Fire Brigade Station, being handed over to the City Improvement Trust.

48. Requesting sanction to the acceptance of an offer of Rs. 5,100 for a property at the junction of Fort Street, Bazar Gate Street and Manordas Street acquired for street improvement.

49. Letter from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay—Conveying to the Corporation His Majesty the King-Emperor's appreciation of the loyal resolution passed by the Corporation and also his gratification at the expression of loyal devotion with which the forthcoming visit of the Prince of Wales, is welcomed by the Corporation.

50. Government Order—Re-appointing Sir Sassoon David, Bart., and Mr. F. C. Griffith, O.B.E., to be members of the Standing Committee.

Bombay Improvement Trust Letters—

51. Forwarding the Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure of the Board for the year 1920-21 and of the revised estimate for 1919-20.

52. Forwarding accounts of the Board for the half-year ending 30th September, 1919.

53. Letter from the Right Honourable Lord Sinha, P.C., K.C.—Thanking the Corporation for having presented to him a casket containing the address of welcome presented to him on his arrival in Bombay.

54. Letter from Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

55. Letter from Mr. J. H. Dunkerley—Resigning his seat on the Corporation.

56. Letter from Bai Shevantibai Nikambe—Thanking the Corporation for their contribution towards the expenses of her School for Married Women.

57—59. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—Submitting (57) a statement of Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee; (58) a list brought up to 31st March, 1920, of Resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received; and (59) a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Notices of Motions—

60. From Mr. P. J. Marzban seconded by Mr. Mahomed Hoosen A. Havelivala—For expressing opinion that the question of the examination of licensed plumbers should be reconsidered and that the new set of qualifications which a plumber is required to possess should be made applicable to new plumbers only.

61. From Mr. Mahomed Hoosen A. Havelivala—For appointing Mr. Jehangir B. Baman-Behram to be a member of the Tramways Committee.

62. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For obtaining a report as to the desirability of building an aquarium in Bombay.

63. From Mr. H. P. Mody seconded by Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For obtaining certain information from the Tramways Company regarding the proposed introduction of double deck cars on their lines.

64—66. From Dr. A. G. Viegas—(64) For requesting the Commissioner to submit estimates for building residences for Municipal Primary Teachers, etc.: (65) For requesting the Schools Committee to submit estimates for providing milk and bread to poor pupils attending Municipal Schools at midday recess; and (66) For expressing opinion that expectant mothers should be freed from work in mills, factories, etc., in the City one month before and one month after child birth.

67—69. From Mr. Naoroji M. Dumasia—(67) For expressing opinion that the Rent Act should be revised in the light of the experience gained during the last two years; (68) For appointing a Committee to draw up a representation to Government with a view to assigning to the Municipality a share of the receipts from the Income-tax or a sub-vention from general funds to enable the Municipality to cope with the growing demands of the City; and (69) For

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
(Contd.)

ed by the Market Department.

34. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

35. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

36. Regarding a building proposed to be erected at the junction of Waudby Road, Ravelin Street and Murzban Road.

37. Requesting the Corporation to agree to certain proposals of Government regarding the Port Trust's claim to a portion of the Mahim foreshore and the re-transfer of the land to that Body.

38. Submitting a report regarding the prevalence of leprosy in the City and as to the measures to be taken for keeping it in check.

39. Requesting permission for laying a railway track across a portion of Love Grove Road.

40. Requesting sanction to a proposal made by Mr. Haji Mahomed Haji Suleman for constructing a gangway over the low level road on the north of the French Bridge connecting the first floor of his building and the bridge.

41. Requesting sanction to Mr. J. J. Pastakia, Sub-Engineer, Private Streets, being allowed to draw a conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem from the date of the introduction of the revised schedule.

42. Regarding the question of setting apart plots of land for stabling and garage accommodation in the central part of the City.

43. Regarding the practice of hawking sweetmeats in front of school premises.

44. Forwarding the Administration Report of the Bombay Veterinary College and the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1918-19.

45. Requesting approval to a revised scheme for the proposed road from Sewri to Elphinstone Road through Golanji Hill.

46. Requesting sanction to Mr C. Chandler being allowed to contribute for pension.

47. Requesting sanction to the portion of Municipal land occupied by the Chinchpokli Fire Brigade Station, being handed over to the City Improvement Trust.

48. Requesting sanction to the acceptance of an offer of Rs. 5,100 for a property at the junction of Fort Street, Bazar Gate Street and Manordas Street acquired for street improvement.

49. Letter from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay—Conveying to the Corporation His Majesty the King-Emperor's appreciation of the loyal resolution passed by the Corporation and also his gratification at the expression of loyal devotion with which the forthcoming visit of the Prince of Wales, is welcomed by the Corporation.

50. Government Order—Re-appointing Sir Sassoon David, Bart., and Mr. F. C. Griffith, O.B.E., to be members of the Standing Committee.

Bombay Improvement Trust Letters—

51. Forwarding the Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure of the Board for the year 1920-21 and of the revised estimate for 1919-20.

52. Forwarding accounts of the Board for the half-year ending 30th September, 1919.

53. Letter from the Right Honourable Lord Sinha, P.C., K.C.—Thanking the Corporation for having presented to him a casket containing the address of welcome presented to him on his arrival in Bombay.

54. Letter from Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

55. Letter from Mr. J. H. Dunkerley—Resigning his seat on the Corporation.

56. Letter from Bai Shevantibai Nikambe—Thanking the Corporation for their contribution towards the expenses of her School for Married Women.

57—59. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—Submitting (57) a statement of Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee; (58) a list brought up to 31st March, 1920, of Resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received; and (59) a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Notices of Motions—

60. From Mr. P. J. Marzban seconded by Mr. Mahomed Hoosen A. Havelivala—For expressing opinion that the question of the examination of licensed plumbers should be reconsidered and that the new set of qualifications which a plumber is required to possess should be made applicable to new plumbers only.

61. From Mr. Mahomed Hoosen A. Havelivala—For appointing Mr. Jehangir B. Baman-Behram to be a member of the Tramways Committee.

62. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For obtaining a report as to the desirability of building an aquarium in Bombay.

63. From Mr. H. P. Mody seconded by Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For obtaining certain information from the Tramways Company regarding the proposed introduction of double deck cars on their lines.

64—66. From Dr. A. G. Viegas—(64) For requesting the Commissioner to submit estimates for building residences for Municipal Primary Teachers, etc.: (65) For requesting the Schools Committee to submit estimates for providing milk and bread to poor pupils attending Municipal Schools at midday recess; and (66) For expressing opinion that expectant mothers should be freed from work in mills, factories, etc., in the City one month before and one month after child birth.

67—69. From Mr. Naoroji M. Dumasia—(67) For expressing opinion that the Rent Act should be revised in the light of the experience gained during the last two years; (68) For appointing a Committee to draw up a representation to Government with a view to assigning to the Municipality a share of the receipts from the Income-tax or a sub-vention from general funds to enable the Municipality to cope with the growing demands of the City; and (69) For obtaining certain particulars regarding a proposal for the sale of a site on the Maidan which was vested in the Improvement Trust by Government.

70—71. From Mr. Hoosenbhoy A. Lalljee—(70) For expressing opinion that there should always remain ready stocks of rice in Bombay and for requesting the Director of Civil Supplies to see that the allotted supplies of rice are brought in advance with a view to avoiding scarcity; and (71) For requesting the Government of India to make a couple of ex-German steamers available for bringing Burma rice regularly at cheaper cost.

72—73. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. B. Sukhia—(72) For requesting Government to take steps for removing the grievances of the public caused by the constant overcrowding of passengers in the third and second class cars of railway trains of the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways and for inviting the attention of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Authorities to the undesirability of stopping the local trains at stations for too short a time and for requesting him to take steps in the matter; and (73) For expressing opinion that a provision should be made in the Municipal Act empowering the Magistrates to award compensation to parties against whom the Municipality takes proceedings and fails to obtain the conviction sought for.

By order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 23rd March, 1920. 9675

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals, railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales).
Board of Industries and Munitions,
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920. 9305

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. "HALEAKALA" Voy 8, from San Francisco are informed that their cargo has been forwarded from Colombo per s.s. "KASADO MARU" due 21st March.

2. Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery Orders and to take delivery of their cargo immediately on discharge.

3. Captain Robertson of Messrs. Ericson and Richards has been appointed Surveyor.

4. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the Undersigned within seven days of the landing of the last package, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed. Applications for survey must reach the undersigned in time so that the survey can take place at the latest on the morning of the seventh day. No claims will be entertained if not submitted within one month of the Steamer's arrival.

SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th March, 1920. 9639 9639

FOR SALE.

REAL CARRARA MARBLE SQUARE TILES nine inches to 26 inches, one inch thick also big marble slabs, 4 feet to 12 feet long 2½ to 6 feet wide one to 6 inches thick, big stock shipped by our Ganga Branch is now offered for sale very cheap. Please apply early as sales effected every day at our Warehouse.

Apply to:—
KHOJA MITHABHAI NATHOO,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
9669

NOTICE.

TO ALL FORD OWNERS AND DEALERS.

MESSRS. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., beg to announce that their Motor and General Ford Spare Part and Accessories Stores Department will be CLOSED on 27th, 28th and 29th of March for the HALF YEARLY STOCKTAKING. 9688

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Subscription list will open on the 13th March, 1920, and will be closed on 29th March 1920 or earlier.

PROSPECTUS
OF
The Toolsidas Tejpal Mills,
LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act 1913.)

CAPITAL . . . Rs. 40,00,000

Divided into 80,000 Shares of Rs 50 Each.

Sixty thousand shares have already been applied for and will be allotted in full. The remaining 20,000 shares are now offered for subscription. The amount payable on the same is as follows:—

Rs. 10 per share on application
Rs. 15 per share on allotment

and the balance by two calls of Rs. 12-8-0 each when necessary but at intervals of not less than three months.

The right of voting at General Meeting is one vote for every share.

DIRECTORS.

TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS, Esq., Merchant, Warden Road, Bombay, Chairman.
CURSONDAS TEJPAL, Esq., Merchant, Warden Road, Bombay.
MADHAVJI HARIRAM, Esq., Merchant, Vadgadi, Bombay.
MOOLJI HARIDAS, Esq., Merchant, Doongersey Road, Bombay.
VALLABHDAS TEJPAL, Esq., Merchant, Vadgadi, Bombay.
DEVIDAS MOTIRAM DALAL, Esq., Solicitor, Bhuleshwar, Bombay.
TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL, Esq., Ex-Officio. Merchant, Warden Road Bombay.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI AND DEVIDAS,

5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co., 113, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS:

Messrs. TOOLSIDAS TEPJAL AND CO., 105-107, Samuel Street, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

105—107, SAMUEL STREET, BOMBAY

PROSPECTUS.

THE COMPANY has been formed to purchase from Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal for a total sum of Rs. 14,000,000/- the mills and factories formerly known as the Tyabi Mills together with the ginning factory attached thereto and the land, buildings and fixtures thereof and the engine, boiler, machinery and gearing of the said Mill, situate at Hathrass in the United Provinces which Mr Toolsidas Tejpal has contracted to purchase for the same sum. The assets to be taken over by the Company consist of:—

(a) Leasehold land admeasuring 18 bighas and 19 biswas approximately.
(b) Mill buildings standing thereon of substantial structure with other appurtenant buildings including extensive godowns, offices, residence and store rooms.
(c) Machinery consisting of engines, boilers, etc., 14640 spindles and complete ginning factory with 40 gins with necessary gearing.

It is also intended to put up a weaving plant of 500 looms for which there is ample room in the mill premises and the engine has also power available to drive the same. Some further necessary alterations and additions have to be made and when this is done the Company will own a first class spinning and weaving mill in that Province at a cost considerably below the real value.

The following contracts have been entered into:—

(a) Contract dated the 20th day of February 1920 between the said Toolsidas Tejpal and the Company for the sale of the said Mills and assets to the Company. The purchase price payable to the said Toolsidas Teipal is Rs. 14,00,000 in cash.

(b) Agreement dated the 20th day of February 1920 and made between the Company of the one part and the said Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal carrying on business under the style or firm of Toolsidas Tejpal & Co., of the other part, for the appointment of the latter as the Agent of the Company for a period of 50 years upon the terms that he is to be paid a remuneration of 10 per cent. on the net profits of the Company (subject to a minimum of Rs. 24,000 per annum) a commission of 2½ per cent. on the total cost of all engine, boilers and other machinery which might hereafter from time to time be purchased and on the total cost of the buildings and works that might hereafter from time to time be erected purchased or owned for the purpose of the said Company and also on the additions, alterations, extensions and improvements which might hereafter from time to time be made to such buildings works, etc., and also on the total cost of any factories or works for ginning, etc., which might hereafter be erected started, purchased or owned by the Company, and an office allowance of Rs. 1,000 per mensem or such larger sum as from time to time be fixed by the Directors.

The following are the provisions of the Company's Articles relative to the share qualification and remuneration of the Directors:—

The qualification of a Director shall be the holding of shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000.

The remuneration of every Director shall be Rs. 30 for every meeting of the board attended by him.

The amount fixed by the Articles as the minimum subscription of this issue on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 40,000 shares.

The rate which the Company may pay as commission for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions for any shares in the Company is by the Articles not to exceed 1 per cent.

The preliminary expenses are estimated at Rs. 15,000.

One of the Directors, viz.: Mr. Toolsidas Tejpal is interested in the promotion of the Company as vendor to the extent already stated, and also as the Agent of the said Company. Mr. Devidas, Motiram Dalal another of the Directors is a partner in the firm of Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas.

Copies of the above-mentioned contracts and of the Company's Memorandum and Articles may be inspected at the registered office of the Company or at the office of the Company's solicitors during usual business hours.

Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the office of the Company.

This prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Dated the 13th day of March, 1920.

(Sd.) TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS,
(Sd.) CARSONDAS TEJPAL,
(Sd.) MADHAVJI HARIRAM,
(Sd.) MOOLJI HARIDAS,
(Sd.) VALLABHDAS TEJPAL,
(Sd.) DEVIDAS MOTIRAM DALAL,
(Sd.) TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL.

9476

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

S. BANNISTER & CO. LTD.—The Lamp Warehouse have REMOVED to 50, CHURCH GATE STREET.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ENHANCEMENT OF COAL RATES.

1. With effet from 1st April 1920, Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel in full wagon loads at owner's risk booked on public account from Collieries in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa will be charged at the following scale over the East Indian Railway in local and through booking:—

CONSIGNMENTS IN FULL WAGON LOADS.

	Pies per maund per mile.
For all distances up to 100 miles inclusive	0.15
Plus from 101 to 300 miles inclusive	0.125
Plus from 201 to 700 miles inclusive	0.06
Plus for any distance in excess of 700 miles	0.05

2. Public Coal booked to stations on Foreign Railways which do not adopt the above scal will be charged at the above scale over the East Indian Railway up to the junction and for the remaining distance charges will be levied per the Tariffs of the Foreign Railways in force from time to time. A list of Railways over which the revised scale will operate will be intimated later.

3. Terminals.—The above scale is exclusive of the terminal charge of Re. 0-2-0 per ton on Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel which will be levied in addition.

4. Enhancement of Coal Rates to Bombay, etc.—With effect from 1st April, 1920, the through rates for Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel from Collieries in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa to Bombay stations and stations in the vicinity of Bombay will be enhanced as follows:—

	Per ton. Rs. as. p.
To Bombay, Dadar, Kurla and Sion	12 12
To Bhandup	12 9
To Thana	12 7
To Kalyan	12 3

No lower rates will apply.

These rates are inclusive of terminal charg of Re. 0-2-0 per ton referred to in para. above.

5. Cancellation of rebate on export Coal and Coke.—With effect from 1st July 1920, the rebate at present allowed by the East Indian Railway on Coal and Coke exported to Burma and Ports outside India will be cancelled and withdrawn.

C. D. M. HINDLEY,
Agent,
E. I. Ry.

Calcutta, 29th January, 1920. 8304

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1920 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of March, 1920 at 10-30 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1920.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

8056

WANTED

FOR the Department of Industries, Punjab, a fully qualified WEAVING-MASTER, Capable of himself weaving on Hand Income in Cotton, Wool and silk and apable of instructing weavers in improved ethods. Good pay to a capable man.

Also required two ASSISTANT WEAVING MASTERS—Apply with credentials, tc, to

THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,
Punjab, Lahore.

9650

THE DIAMOND SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE registered office of the above Company has been removed to 39-41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, from the 17th instant.

GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & Co.,
Agents.

17-3-1920.
Bombay. 9483

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Brand new Ford Touring Car, complete with five detachable wire wheels, covers and tubes. Fully insured for one year. Apply CAPTAIN VANSITTART, Body Guard Bungalow, Malabar Hill Bombay.

9676

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNDER the provisions of Section 29 (1) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, I hereby give notice and proclaim that any stray dogs found between the 1st April 1920 and 31st March, 1921, (both days inclusive) wandering in the streets or in any public place within the City of Bombay may be destroyed and that destruction accordingly of any dog so found within such period will be carried out without further notice in accordance with arrangements already made for the purpose.

F. C. GRIFFITH,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 20th March, 1920. 9675

THE INFANTS AND PUBLIC MILK SUPPLY CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, 30th March at 5-30 p.m., when the Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on TUESDAY, 9th March, 1920, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

By order of the Board of Directors,
P. P. MISTRI,
Ag. Managing Director.

Navsari Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 24th March, 1920. 9680

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received in the omce of the undersigned by 1 o'clock p.m. (S.T.), on MONDAY, the 29th March, 1920, for the supply of petty stores required in connection with the original works, special and current repairs to buildings, etc., in charge of the Executive Engineer, Presidency District for the period from 1st April, 1920, to 31st September, 1920. Tenderers ars requested to fill in their own rates for all the articles enumerated in this office schedule of the materials to be supplied. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, reserves the right to reject any tender. The schedule of materials to be supplied will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours, either on application, personally or by duly authorized agents, but no forms will be issued on the day the tenders are to be received. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 1,000, one thousand only, in cash or Government Promissory Notes (cheques will not be accepted) should accompany each tender. Security deposit of Rs. 4,000, four thousand only in Government Promissory Notes according to the present market value will be required from the contractor whose tender will be accepted. No tender above or below par will be entertained. The rate of each item must be clearly entered in the Schedule of Rates for materials and no alteration must be made in the schedule without the permission of the undersigned.

D. S. JOHNSTON,
Major R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, March 22, 1920. 9677

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 AND OF THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of th eabovenamed Company duly convened and held at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on the 27th day of February, 1920, the following Special Resolution was duly passed, and at a Subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the said Company, also duly convened and held at the same place on the 19th day of March 1920, the following resolution was duly confirmed, viz.

That the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Mulji B. Parbhaya and Mulraj Khatau be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1920.

MULJI B. BARBHAYA,
Chairman.

K. M. COOPER,
Witness. 9684

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

RETIRING ROOMS, each equipped with electric lights, baths, etc., for week-end and other passengers have been opened at Matheran station. Meals and other refreshments are obtainable on the premises and application for accommodation, etc., should be made to Messrs. Brandon and Co., Victoria Terminus and Matheran stations.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager,
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1920. 9685

THE INDIAN LUMBER AND SAW MILL COMPANY.

Reay Road, Parel P. O., Bombay.
Telephone No. 4111, Telegram, "Grandis"

ENQUIRIES for all kinds of timber and sawing solicited. Log, Limber, Dimension and circular Band-sawing under European supervision a speciality.

Saw timber of various kinds supplied to order.

Special offers in batten and bailing ribs, and other wood parts required by Mills.

For full particulars apply to above address. 9464

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

1. In accordance with the Resolution No. 3 passed by the Muslim University Association at its Meeting held on 29th March, 1918, the Scholarship Committee appointed by the Association has decided to award out of the Muslim University Foundation Fund, 4 Scholarships for prosecuting higher study of Biology, Physics, Mathematics and History in Europe this year.

2. These Scholarships are open to well-qualified Mahommadan Graduates with a genuine taste for the subject selected and to those already employed as Professors of the subject.

3. Applications for these Scholarships should be sent in to the Honorary Secretary of the Muslim University Association, Aligarh, not later than 30 April, 1920, containing detailed information on the following points:—

(1) Applicant's date of birth and place.
(2) Name and occupation of the applicant's father.
(3) A detailed statement of the applicant's academic career giving full particulars of the examinations passed, the distinctions won and the work done.
(4) A statement of the course of study as proposed by the candidate to be followed.
(5) A statement regarding the financial circumstances of the applicant.

4. The following papers should accompany each application:—

(1) Attested copy of Matriculation or School Leaving Certificate Examination.
(2) Attested copies of conduct and other certificates and testimonials.
(3) A Medical Certificate showing Physical fitness of the candidate to undergo a course of study abroad.
(4) A written undertaking that if the Scholarshipis awarded the applicant will devote himself exclusively during the tenure of Scholarship to the study of the subject for which the Scholarship is granted, and shall be liable to forfeit his Scholarship and pay back the whole amount received, should he endeavour to study Law or any other subject which is noo cognate with his proper studies.
(5) Candidates who are members of a College should send their applications through their Principals, and those who are not members of a college through those under whom they happen to work.
(6) Approved candidates will be provided with a suitable sum for intial expenses and with a free second class passage to Europe and also with a return passage when he comes back after completing the proposed courses of study.
(7) Candidates will be expected to fall in with the arrangements for their studies made for them and will be required to conform to such disciplinary rules as the Association may make in this behalf.
(8) They will be liabe to refund the money received by them in case they do not make satisfactory progress in their studies or in case their conduct is not approved of by the University Authorities.
(9) The approved candidates will be required to sign an agreement by which they will bind themselves to serve at the M. A.-O. College, Aligarh, for in the Muslim University, if by that time it comes into existence, on their return from Europe, in the capacity of a Professor on the "Senior Staff," and their pay, promotion or other rights will be governed by the same rules as apply to other members of the "Senior Staff."
(10) The candidates shall also execute an agreement undertaking to pay back in monthly instalmen's to the University Fund the sum of money received by them, at the rate of Rs. 15 percentum of their income after their return, even if there is found to be no need for their services at the College (or the University at Aligarh.)
(11) Any further information in this connection may be had from the Honorary Secretary, Muslim University Association, Aligarh.

S. MAHOMED ALI,
Honorary Secretary,
Muslim University Association,
Aligarh.

2nd March, 1920. 9686

NOTICE

ALE OF KALIMPONG EMBROIDERY in the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, 26th March. Hours of sale, 11 to 1 and 5 to 8.

The sale is in aid of St. Andrew's Colonial Homes, Kalimpong, and will be conducted by the Bombay (St. Andrew's Church) Branch of the Church of Scotland Woman's Guild. 9687

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MESSRS. MUSSA HAJI ABOOBACKER and ADAM HAKI ABOOBACKER, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULES ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the redeemed quit and ground rent tenure together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at 1st Kamatipura Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 40.08 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 3445, New No. 10217, Old Survey No. 3024, New Survey No. 5822, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1062, Street No. 31 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the 2nd Kamatipura Street, on or towards the South by the said 1st Kamatipura Street, on or towards the East by property belonging to a Kamati and on or towards the West by the property of Adam Haji Aboo Bucker.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being between 1st and 2nd Kamatipura Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 111 6/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3443 New No. 10215 Old Survey No. 3022 and New Survey No. 5821 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E ward No. 1063, Street No. 33 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property formerly of Morarji Khimji but now of Moosa Haji Abubaker, on or towards the West by the property of Molabux Haji Budan on or towards the North by Kamatipura 2nd Street and on or towards the South by Kamatipura 1st Street.

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1920.

UNWALLA PHEROZSHA & PAPA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9671

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. BHAGWANDAS TAPIDAS has contracted to purchase from SUNDRABAI SADANAND PATERPEKAR, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and also to the undersigned in their office at 35, Medows Street Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims (if any) and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure containing by admeasurement 235 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 31, 31, New Nos. 217, 218, Old Survey No. 152 and New Survey No. 1A together with messuages, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 184 and Street Nos. 532, 534 and all which premises are situate at and on the Southern side of Girgaum Road a Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Kesowji Bhawanji, on or towards the West by a common wall belonging to the Vendor and Framji Cawasji Engineer beyond that by the property of Framji Cawasji Engineer, on or towards the North by the said Girgaum Road and on or towards the South by the United Spinning and Weaving Mills.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1920.

SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9639

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the HONGKONG SPINNING and MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd., have agreed to sell their whole concern including the immoveable properties described firstly and Secondly in the Schedule hereunder Written with the Mills, buildings, standing thereon and all their machinery, spare parts etc., to our client Mr. POORANMALL GOOLJEE SINGHANEE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant any person having any claim or interest by way of inheritance, gift, sale, lease, mortgage, share, charge, lien, easement or otherwise affecting the said properties or any one of them or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant Foras, land, situate near Chinchpoogley Road passage in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand and thirteen square yards and five-ninths of a square yard which said premises are with the other land and premises adjoining thereto assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 58-59-288, New No. 13557, Old Survey Nos. 424 and 425 and New Survey No. 1/3629 and by the Municipality under Ward F. No. 8190-56 Street Nos. 1-7 and is bounded on the North by the property of the Hongkong Mills Co., Ltd., on the South by the property of Bomanji Bhicaji Meherji and Goolbai widow of Manekji Sorabji Powvalla and beyond that by that of Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit on the West by the property of the Great Eastern Mills Coy., Ltd., and on the East by a public Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement twenty-five thousand and eleven square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 58.59 and 288, situate on the Southern side of a public passage near Chinchpoogley Road in the Sub-district of Mandvee in the Island of Bombay and bounded on the East by a public passage on the West partly by the property of Haji Gool Mahomed Haji Abdul Rahiman partly by the property of the late Haji Mahomed Haji Abdul Karim and partly by the property of Haji Abdul Caddo and on the South by the property of Manekji Sorabji Powvalla.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1920.

PURUSHOTTAMRAI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9502

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Purshotam Nemchand, a Merchant, late of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

SUNTOKEBAI alias DEVKUVERBAI, widow of the late Purshotam Nemchand, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant residing at Byculla outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOSEPH JOHN HEATON, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the sixteenth day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL

The 16th day of March, 1920.

Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

9636

LEGAL NOTICES.

SALE OF COTTON MILLS.

known as
RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL PITTY MILLS, BOMBAY,
and
COTTON AND SILK MILLS
known as
RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL POONA MILLS POONA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff
vs.
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order made in the above suit and bearing date the 1st day of September, 1919, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the respective premises Lot No. being the Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills Bombay on TUESDAY, the 30th day March, 1920, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), an Lot No. 2 being the Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills at Poona on SUNDAY, the 28th day of March, 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the Cotton Mill and buildings standing thereon and known as the Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitt Mills, situate, lying and being at Tardo Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 19324 square yards bearing New Survey No. 7094 which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 3752(1), 3752(2) and Street Nos. 504 and 504A.

SECONDLY:—All and Singular the engines, boilers, machinery and accessories as per particulars given in the Conditions of Sale.

LOT NO. II.

FIRST:—All those pieces or parcels of land admeasuring about twenty-three acres or thereabouts, situate at Poona in the District and Collectorate of Poona in the Registrate Subdistrict of Haveli and which have been numbered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 17 part No. 18 part and No. 19 and which lands have been assessed by the Municipal Assessor under No. 217 and are bounded on the North by the River Mula on the South by Public Road on the West by fields, and on the East also by fields with all buildings standing thereon.

SECONDLY:—All and Singular the engines, boilers, machinery and accessories as per particulars given in the Conditions of Sale.

THIRDLY—(a) Piece of land situate at Mali Munjere in Tukdi and Pot Tukdi Poona, Taluka Haveli admeasuring 1 acre and 24.25 gunthas being a portion of Survey No. 17 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by land and buildings belonging to Shivlal Motilal, on the South by land and buildings belonging to Shivlal Motilal, on the West by land belonging to Narsingirji Mills and on the North by land belonging to Shivlal Motilal.

(b) Piece of land, situate at Mali Munjere in Tukdi and Pot Tukdi Poona, Taluka Haveli admeasuring 2.75 gunthas being a portion of Survey No. 18 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by land belonging to Shivlal Motilal on the South by land and buildings belonging to Shivlal Motilal on the West by the land above described and on the North by land belonging to Shivlal Motilal.

With the abovementioned pieces of land are subject to the lease dated the 18th April 1913 and made between the Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Co. Ltd. and the Poona Swadeshi Weaving Company Limited for the term of 25 years at the yearly rent of Rs. 60.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs Merwanji Kola and Co. attorneys for the Plaintiff aforesaid at No. 14K Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of February 1920.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

8309

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MERWANJI MUNCHERJI CAMA, KHURSHEDJI DHUNJEEBHOY SHROFF, JEHANGIR HORMUSJI CAMA, KAIKHUSHRU HORMUSJI CAMA, and JAMSHEDJI POCHAJEE CAMA, the surviving trustees under two Indentures of settlement, dated 21st of October, 1918, have agreed for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our clients the Phoenix Taxi and Transport Service, Limited. Any person or persons having or making any claim to or against the property by way of sale, transfer, mortgage, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, maintenance, possession, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 11 Hummum Street, within 14 days from the receipt hereof by you otherwise the purchase will be completed without any reference to any such claim and the same if any, shall be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land now redeemed from payment of cess, containing by admeasurement about 4,727 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with other land under Collector's Old Nos. 502, 502, 502, 543, 336, 336, 440, 440 and 527, Collector's New Nos. 14016, 14017, 14018, 14084, 13856 and 13950, Old Survey Nos. 1/224, 224, 229, 226, 221, 222, 225, 220 and New Survey No. 3517 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under E Ward Nos. 4172-4183 and Street Nos. 46-68 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a passage leading to the Old Sunderdas Mill, on or towards the West partly by the properties of Dr. Nair and partly by that of Goculdas Naranji and others, on or towards the North by a passage leading to the land of Goculdas Naranji and others, on or towards the South by the Road leading to the property of Dr. Nair.

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1920.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9603

NOTICE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NARAYAN HARI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. HAJEE HABERDINA VARAYA.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Cama Building, Medows Street, Fort and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Portuguese Church Road, Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 579 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other lands under New Survey No. 1500 together with the right of drawing water from the adjoining well and of passing over the adjacent private road and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a passage to the cart, on or towards the West by land belonging to the Vendor, on or towards the North by property of Wandrawandas Purshotabdas and on or towards the South by the property of the late Mr. Marzello and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3200 (1) and 3200 (2) and Street Nos. 664 and 664A and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1920.

JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
9645 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GOPAL BALKRISHNA PAROOLKER, late of Bombay, Sutar Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, in the service of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company ..... Deceased.

ANNAPURNABAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay Sutar Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Nigdevdi Lane, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twelfth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 13th day of March, 1920.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
9683 Petitioner's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 28TH MARCH 1920 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, 28th March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Janjira Chambers," Wodehouse Road, Fort, very valuable made to order household furniture comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, marble top tables, tiled and plain top teapoys, tapestry drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, handsome cabinets, writing tables, rich table ornaments, carpets, pictures, iron bedsteads, handsome almirahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, hatstands, sofas, aluminum utensils, etc.

The property of C. M. Henson Esq., Deputy Secretary Bombay Port Trust and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th March, 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES.

Under instructions from The Medical Storekeeper to Government Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY 26th March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Medical Stores Depot, Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club the following goods:

A quantity of Unserviceable Stores, Empty Tins, Packing cases, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Unclaimed Booked and Unbooked Articles.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 27th March, 1920, at 12 noon, (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Co., Offices.

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of clothing, cloth, umbrella caps, saltpetre, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

28 bags day and (Milk Powder) booked from Kathlal to Grant Road Inv. I. R. R. 653 of by Himatlal N. to self R. R. in possession of The Asian Overseas Trading Co.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneer.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, 1920, at 8 a. m., (B. T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughterhouses, Bandpa, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1920, to 31st March, 1921.

For further particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GORUPDEO, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., of Bombay Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground intersected by two private passages bearing New Survey No. 8/3628 containing by admeasurement 47,434 square yards or thereabouts (be the same more or less) situate at Gorupdeo without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded on or towards the West and North by public passages, and on or towards the South by the property of Dhondi, on or towards the East partly by the property of The Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and partly by the property of Mr. Cassamally Jairaj Peerbhoy and partly by the property now or formerly of Bhasker H. Sukalkar and others and which said hereditaments are in possession of the Vendors trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, and for inspection of title deeds and other papers and of the plan of the property application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Solicitors, 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 25th March, 1920, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wellesley House, Co-operage, opposite to the Bandstand, valuable household furniture, glass, crockery and platedware, round dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, carpets, teapoys, electric hall lamp, telescope book cases, books, single bedsteads, almyrahs, chest of drawers, sewing machine, hatstands aluminium utensils, etc., etc., The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 3116 of 1919 Balabhai Hurgowan v. Chundulal Chimanlal and pursuant to the order of the High Court dated the 19th March 1920. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 25th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

Lots of sundry piecegoods such as silk pieces, velvets dhoties etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CULTIVATING LANDS, CUTTING GRASS CATCHING FISH, ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tardeo Flat Chowki, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 9 a.m. (B.T.) the several rights mentioned hereunder:—

13 rights of cutting grass (10 rights for the period of one year and 3 for 5 months) from the Old Sonapur Ground, at Worlee, Agripada Drain, Curry Road, Arthur Road, Hewlth Camp, Main Drain, between Arthur Road, and Clerk Road, Old Hindu Cemetery to north of Clerk Road and from Old Mogul Cemetery on the south of Clerk Road.

(1) Right of catching fish from water canal, on Municipal ground at Coorla, for one year.

(1) Right of drawing toddy from the date trees standing on the burial toddy from the trees standing on the burial ground, at Haines Road for one year.

(10) Rights of cultivating grounds for one year, at as many different places, such as Coorla, Sion, Mahim and Worlee Reclamation grounds, ground at Arthur Road, with right to take water from tank as well as pieces of land at Sewri, De Lisle Road, adjoining the Sheep Market, and 3 different plots at Tardeo.

Also the rights of the Water Department cutting and removing grass from the Tulsi Pipe Line from Mahim to Mahaluxmi, fishing and planting Shingadas in Fulkatank at Matunga, Waterhob Khelaka Khada at Sion Gowari Tank at Purbhadevi Hasali Digi Tank at Mahim and gathering oyster shells in the Channel between Mahim and Bandora along the Municipal Water Main, etc.

For details and conditions of sale of the above rights, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or to the Deputy Health Officer, G. Ward, in his Office, near Undersigned, the G. I. P. Railway, Parel Station, or to the

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the higher or any offer

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 24th March, 1920

MESSRS. MODY CO,

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF MARCH 1920, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Auction Sale of valuable household Teak and Blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom, furniture, Cottage Piano, Iron Safe Etc.

Messrs. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on FRIDA, the 26th day of March, 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Meadow Street, Fort, opp. the New Share Bazar the following dining table, dining chairs, sideboard, dinner wagon dumbwaiter, mirror door, double almirah, clothes press, brass double, bed drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, meatsafe, Iron safe on stand, easy chairs, Cabinets, clothes basket, bookstands, chesterfield sofas and chairs, writing tables, dressing chest of drawers, electric table fans and lamps, copper boiler, etc.

Property of Mrs. L. Palta.

Property is on view.

MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th March, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 584 BAGS GROUND NUT SEEDS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst at 4 p.m. (S.T) Messrs MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs Poonsi Devsi at their Navihagrivala godown at Carnac Bunder and on account and at the risk of Set Adamalli Allibhoy.

584 bags groundnut seeds (Madras).

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 24th March, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30

"FANTASTICS"

Special Engagement of

Hilda Felstead

The well-known comedienne.

Plan at S. Rose & Co.

Picture Programme

To-day at 6-30.

Thurs. & Friday at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The six-reel Triangle Special Photoplay

"TOTON."

A story well told with Olive Thomas in a dual role displaying real faculties of pathos, sympathy and emotion.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

Prices: Rs. 1/8, 1/- Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)

(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each)

THE RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COY.

Soloists, Chorus, Orchestra & Ballet. A Great Success in Japan, China, Philippine Islands & India.

Commencing from 15th April.

15th—AIDA	23rd—BARBER OF SEVILLE
16th—FAUST	24th—IL TROVATORE
17th—LA TOSCA	25th—PEARL FISHERS
18th—CARMEN	26th—MADAME BUTTERFLY
19th—RIGOLETTO	27th—LA JUIVE
20th—LA BOHEME	28th—ROMEO AND JULIET
21st—MIGNON	29th—DEMON
22nd—PAGLIACCI AND CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA	

Prices: Stalls Rs. 10 & 7, Dress Circle Rs. 5, Balcony Rs 3, Gallery Rs. 2 and Boxes from Rs. 90/- downwards.

Season Tickets for the above Operas can be Booked at a Reduction of 15 %

Box Plan will open at S. ROSE & Co. From Thursday 25th (tomorrow).

FROM SATURDAY 27th

"SHAKUNTALA"

Produced by

PATANKAR FRIENDS & CO.

AT THE IMPERIAL

THE EXCELSIOR

DAILY at 6-30 p. m.

"Women Who Win"

The 5 Reel British Photoplay

In which

Her Majesty, Queen Mary
Her Majesty, Queen Alexandra
Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria
Her Royal Highness, The Crown Princess of Sweden
Lady Patricia Ramsey (Princes Patriciz of Connaught (Graciously appear).

A Romantic Drama

By Miss E. Alma Stout.

MACHINE MADE BRILLIANT INK TABLETS

OUR INK TABLETS ARE NOW PACKED IN FANCY TIN BOX.

"HIGHLY spoken of by the leading papers. Each tablet gives an ounce of Brilliant ink. Prices: Diamond blue-black. Re. 1-4 per gross (144 Tablets); Commercial Blue-black, Re. 1-8 per gross; Bright blue-black annas 12 per gross. Red Ink Tablets, Re. 1-8 per gross. Green Ink Tablets Re. 1-4 per gross.

U. C. CHAKRAVARTY, Tarak Chatterji Lane, Calcutta.

Sole Agents for Bombay Town—

VARDHMAN & SONS,
Pydhownie Junction, Bombay No. 4

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

PRESENTS

THE SENSATION OF THE YEAR—ONE BOY!

In six smashing parts—an hour of Fun, Laughter and Frivolity

GIRLS AND GINGER!

THATS THE KEY—NOTE OF THIS FILMUSICAL COMEDY

WITH

June Caprice AS THE GIRL

Creighton Hale AS THE BOY

A Farce Comedy a scream of delight played by an aggregation of stars of the first magnitude and fame with oodles of prettly gals.

ALSO

PATHE REVUE—A MAGAZINE devoted to arts, sports, modes and travel

An amusing, Interesting and Educational film

TIME TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Extra show on Sunday at 5-30 p.m.

Imperial--always a good show.

ATTENTION !!!

Before taking your eyes off from this spot we draw your attention to the fact that

The First Show This Week

will start at 4-45 daily instead of 5-15, when in addition to the Second Instalment the First also will be Screened for the benifit of those Patrons who have missed the First Three Episodes last week of the

Thundering Vitagraph Serial

THE Woman IN THE Web

It's our offer—are you going to accept it ?

No advance in prices for this double bill, Remember it is 4-45 show only.

Other regular shows at 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

The Majestic.

(Tram Terminus Girgaum).

THE EMPIRE

Special Show for Schools and Colleges at 4 p. m. Daily.

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 9-45 p. m.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd.

Dr. H. D. GIRDWOOD

The MAN who actually faced death to take the Film—

WITH THE

"Empire's Fighters"

The Greatest of All War Films.

(In aid of the Imperial Relief Fund.)

Popular Prices.

Booking at S. Rose & Co., upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

"Dr. Girdwood gives all his receipts from the films to Charity, and Dr. Girdwood will be grateful for all subscriptions for his branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, and all such donations will be acknowledged in the Press."

In aid of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30, p. m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents

The New Bandman Comedy Company 1920

A Well Selected Company of First Class Artistes presenting the LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES.

To-day Wed. & Tomorrow Thurs. 24th & 25th:

"Sacred & Profane Love"

Fri. & Sat. 26th & 27th

"Lord Richard in the Pantry"

Sunday 28th

Matinee at 5-30 p.m.

"The Naughty Wife"

Booking at ROSE & Co. up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by Tel. No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

FROM SATURDAY 27th

"SHAKUNTALA."

Produced by

Patankar, Friends & Co.

AT THE IMPERIAL.

THE Trend of Fashions.

Summer Suitings.

3 Buttons Styles.

We Keep a full Range of Tweeds and Cotton Suitings in

A LEAGUE OF EXQUISITE DESIGNS

at

Prices Second to none.

CUT STYLE AND FINISH TO THE MOMENT

Enquiries Solicited, Samples Submitted, Trial order Invited.

Valley & Sons,

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,

Next to Hotel Majestic, Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

J. K. FOX OF BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHERS:—

Immediate orders invited for goods just arrived.

Imperial P. O. P. Rs. 14-4 per quire
Solio " " 14-4 "
Kentmere " " 14-4 "
Rodinol 2 oz. " 1-8 "
Solio Postcards.
Paget Self Toning Paper Packets & Postcards.
Primus Self Toning Paper.

S. Mahadeo & Son
Bort. BOMBAY

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

Daily at 6, 8 and 10 p.m.

PLEASE NOTE THE TIME

"MAHABHARATA"

Daily at 4 p.m.

FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

"With the Empire's Fighters"

ART MUST SET OFF—NOT SPOIL—THE GRACE IN NATURE.

IF

You want to realise this truth do not fail to see

Patankar, Friends & Cos'.

SUPERB NEW PRODUCTION OF

"SHAKUNTALA"

AT THE

IMPERIAL CINEMA

from coming Saturday the 27th

AND

you will know how the harmony in nature visualized by Art can make nature's grace more graceful. How the same can be spoiled you already know. Proprietors of other show houses should not hesitate because one show house has caught the time by forelock. Sugar is sweet even if tasted a thousand times.

For bookings apply direct to :—

PATANKAR, FRIENDS & Co.,

257, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY, No. 3.

Telephone No. 1555. Cable Address :—"FEEDER," Bombay.

A Picture from the Skies!

A Bolo Fantesy of unparalleled grandeur and sparkling Beauty!

ALADDIN

AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP

The Second and the Last Week going *full* speed ahead. *The Spell of the Mighty* William Fox Super-Production literally lands you in the realm of Dreams. The scenes in, which that plucky little Sultana disdains the *open* court of the Magician and sticks through thick and thin—even when thrown into the cage of ferocious Lions—to her paramour, the tailor's lad **Aladdin**,—the handsome, shady imp of mischief—

Are worthy of a creator "A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS" and "CLEOPATRA"

3 Days—Just 3

Wednesday—Thursday—Friday

After which this Million-Dollar Film leaves Bombay.

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers cordially invite their Patrons to this Gorgeous Show with earnest assurance that they are not going to [illegible] great and glorious Magic Drama again after Friday next, at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

A Scenic Film and a Comedy on the Programme.

Four Shows to-night : 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Rates :—Box. Rs. 2; Sofas Re. 1; First Class as now Upper Row 8 ans; Second Class 6 ans; Third Class 4 ans.

WHY YOU MUST SEE

Perils of Thunder Mountain?

BECAUSE

IT IS A GREAT ROMANCE.

The story moves rapidly from one breathless climax to another without pause or hesitation until the complete triumph of right and the crushing defeat of evil, which also involves the unique and unexpected solution of the mystery of the mighty treasure, which runs all through the wonderful romance. Another reason is, the film is full of natural sceneries.

BEAUTY OF LAKE TAHOE.

This electrifying chapter drama is projected against a rare scenic background of rugged and surpassing beauty on the shores of Lake Tahoe, that strange, awe-inspiring body of water which touches California and Nevada in the wildest, loveliest stretches of the Sierra Mountain.

IN THE SNOW-LAND.

When you see this great VITAGRAPH scenes you feel you are actually in the SNOW-LANDS. You forget even the hot weather of Bombay and feel shudderings lower than the freezing temperature.

The GLOBE CINEMA,

Sandhurst Road, West.

Shows at: 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool. Mar. 17th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		Nil
" " Sales of East Indian		
" Imports		29.17
Mid. American Spot		76.00
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		37.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	May	34.67
	July	31.68
	Oct.	37.58
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	31.76
	Oct.	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool. Mar. 17th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar.	26.28
April	
May	25.13
June	
July	24.28
Aug.	
Sept.	
Oct.	22.50
Nov.	
Dec.	21.73
Jan.	21.46
Feb.	21.30

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Mar. 17th:

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar.	26.44
April	25.69
May	25.34
June	24.94
July.	24.49
Aug.	23.90
Sept.	23.36
Oct.	22.80
Nov.	22.41
Dec.	21.98
Jan	21.72
Feb.	21.52

Tone :—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. Mar 17th:

M.G. Bengal Good	16.32
" " Fully Good	16.07
" " Fine	16.57
" No. 1 Comra Good	20.85
" " Fully Good	20.60
" " Fine	21.10
" Broach Good	22.85
" " Fully Good	22.10
" " Fine	23.35
" Scinde Good	16.80
" " Fully Good	16.25
" " Fine	16.75

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Mar 17th.

Rentes 3%	Ex. Divd.	56 3/4
Bar Silver Spot		65 3/4
" 2 months hence		66

Closing Tone of Silver:—Declined owing to Continental selling. Quiet.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 7/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6 1/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 1/4
" " " 6 "	6 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
" 7 day market loans	4 3/8
Consols 2½%	47 1/2
Rupee Paper 3½%	62
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan)	55
Government Securities 3 %	49 1/4
Bx. On London at Paris; Francs	50.24

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	285
Hongkong Bank	£108½
National Bank	£62½

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar. 17th:

Funding Loan 4 %	£86 3/4
Victory Loan 4 %	£77
5 % New	£87 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 17th:

WHEAT.

Ecuarie Santa Fe—62lbs. Paid	94
Australian—61lbs. Paid	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzarat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-Apl. Quoted	£54
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex Ship Mar, April Quoted	£50
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship Mar.-May Paid	£51½
Tone of Linseed:—Firm.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Apl.-May Paid	£45½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-Apl. Sellers. Firm.	£26
Torla Rapeseed :—Mar.-May Sellers	£51

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£117
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£103
Copper Brazlers	£167
Yellow Metal	18½
Hard Spelter	57

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Jaca C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	74
Do. Do. July Sellers	74
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Sellers	75/6
Do. Do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Sellers	76

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April.-May Sellers	2/4 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. Paid	2/4 1/2

Tone :—Flat.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

March 23.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 472 for Fully Good Broach April-May, declined to Rs 468, and with slight fluctuations gradually advanced to Rs. 474½ owing to profit taking. At 3 p.m., the quotations were Rs. 474½ for Broach, Rs. 404 for Oomras May, and Rs. 318½ for Bengal May. Shortly after the price of Broach declined to Rs. 471½, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 471. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 471, declined to Rs. 462, and closed as under.

a moderate demand by exporters and mills.

The ready market continues quiet with only Owing to the manipulations of operators in "tiji-mandi" the tone of the market has lately been easier, but prices are now low and a reaction may set in shortly.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May	470
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	March	309
	May	313
Fine Oomras	March	398
"	May	400

L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colour

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Conc
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powder
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.
Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.
Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown FD, PD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS Conc., RFF, RFF Conc., G G Conc
Tannin Heliotrope,

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown, R., Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.
Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R G.
Thionone G [illegible] 2G, 4G
Thionone Indi[illegible] B
Thionone Isa[illegible]line
Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2B Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red 8F Paste
Anthracene Blue 3F Paste, 2F Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder.
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste
Diadem Chrome Black B, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra, BX F.
Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Gr[illegible] n B
Di[illegible]m Chrome Re BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste
Monochrome Grey WH
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFX Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta S
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4B
Ad Yellow G
Acoid Cardinal B
Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B
Orange II, IV
Bonceau 2R, 2R Conc., 4R 4R. Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 3B

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diaszamine Fast Yellow J
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH
Paramine Direct B [illegible] 2B
Paramine Direct Br wn G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G
Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, B, 2B, 2R
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper B
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste
Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste
Hydranthrene Olive B
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown B
Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R
Union Rose BG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps
Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Blacks
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green
Spirit Orange
Spirit Red
Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown B
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B
Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G
Chrome Leather Tan 1B
Light Acid Brown B

Samples and Quotations application

SELLING AGENTS.

Dolatram Kashiram & Co.

Rogay Buil[illegible]g. Apollo Street Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 4052 & 3658. Telegrams : "MAHADOKAPO"

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS.

QUOTATIONS, 23rd MAR. 1920.

	Rs.			Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal		March		305
"		May		315
Gully Good M.G. Broach		April-May		471
Fine M.G. Oomras		March		401
Fine M.G. Oomras		Sept.		401

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super-fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	430	323	303	283	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	430	328	308	283	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3.	460	410	335	--	"
Central P. No. 1	"	460	415	"	"
M.G. Central No. 2	"	449	405	"	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 22nd Mar. 1920.

Cotton	29,307 Bales.
Wheat	17,158 Cwts.
Linseed	2,762 "
Rape etc	1,094 "
Gingellyseed	588 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	21 "
Castorseed	350 "
Rice	5,955 "
Myrabollams	1,134 "
Cottonseed	9,516 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	4,365 "
Jewar	159 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil
Barjree	320 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's [illegible] rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Mar. 22nd 6 p.m.

Ready	Bazar Terms	Rail Delivery.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. as p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-75	3 0 0	3 4 0
" Cawnpore 70-75	3 0 0	3 4 0
" Karachi Benga	2 8 0	3 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	2 0 0	2 8 0
" Cawnpore	2 0 0	2 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	3 0 0	3 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 8 0	8 0 0
" Tibi	7 0 0	7 12 0
Linseed, White 85-15	7 0 0	7 12 0
" Gujar 75-25	6 0 0	..
" Gujar 50-50	5 8 0	..
" Black	5 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	6 0 0	7 0 0
Groundnuts	5 0 0	..
Mowrasseed	3 0 0	..
Barley	2 0 0	..
Castorseed	6 0 0	6 8 0
Forward,	Rs. as p.	
Wheat April-May	3 0 0	
Linseed May	6 15 0	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 23rd.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphs	2/3 7/8
Bank Demand	2/4
Docs Acceptance 3m/s.	2/5
Ttt. Demand	2/3
American Dollars	2/5
Hongkong "	2/3
Shanghai "	3/5
Japan "	103
Singapore "	100

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold ..... Rs. 23/7.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 2/3-3/4.
D. D. on London, 32/3-7/8.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 2/3-1/4
D. D. on France, 580 frcs.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 667 frcs.
T. T. on Japan, Re. 103½.
90-D/st Japan, Rs. 95.

GOVERNMENT SECUEITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 88.
5½ per cent War Loan due 1929-32. 98/8.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 81.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 91.
3½ per cent. Paper, 59.
4 per cent Port Trust long-dated, 69.
4 per cent. Port Trust short-dated, 65.
4 per cent. Municipal long-dated, 67.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long-dated, 67.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91 to 92.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market opened firm but declined during the course of the day on account of bulls unloading and closed easy.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

Ah. Advance 2750, By. Cotton 1350, By. Dyeing 4160, By. United 2310, Century 1245, Cen. India 4370, Colaba Land 3175, Crescent 632/8, Currimbhoy 1130, David 1536, Fazulbhoy 1740, Ind. Bleaching 310, Ind. Malwa 615, Kastoorchand 2800, Kohinoor 3850, Manekji Petit 7800 N, New Great 880, New City 3700, Pearls 1270, Shapurji 405, Simplex 1170, Swan 1460, Swadeshi 4550, Alcock 1220, By. Burma 895, By. Burma N. I. 315, Bt. Burma Petrol 24, By. Tramway 290, By. Steam 535 Bundi New India Ins. 97 pr., Tata Defd. 970, Tata Hydro 1900, Tata Oil 490, Scindia 18 pr, Tata Bank 50.

The coachmen and syces of Rangoon have presented the employers with a request for increased pay as sequel to a large meeting held on Sunday week.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday, 23rd March 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Somedono			
Maru	Kobe	24-3	..N Y K Line.
Koyei Maru	Japan	25-3	..N Y K Line.
G & K Vigo	Karrachi	21-3	..J F & Co.
D & B Hawa			..M M & Co
F Jawa Maru	Kobe	25-3	..O S Kaisha
G Lanka	Alleppy		..A M Jeemah
K Lightning	Basra	N F	..M M & Co
S Kalyan			..M M & Co
M Syria			..M M & Co
N Amazon	Hull	N F	..L Dreyfus
N Turbo	Abadan	29-3	..Asiatic Pet. Co
O Principessa Iolanda	Calcutta	N F	..E Ralli&Co
P Eagle	Philadelphia	19-3	..K N & Co
Q Kaipan			..M & Co
Q Courland	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Q Jeddah	Jeddah	28-3	..T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadori		N F	..K N & Co
Ponane	Bhavnagar	24-3	..K N & Co

MERRYWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Shinkai Maru		27-3	..J Mackintosh

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Shingo Maru	Japan	23-3	..O S Kaisha
2 Scindia	Liverpool	N F	..W & A G & Co.
3 Bankura	P Gulf	26-3	..M M & Co
4 Bussora	P Gulf	26-3	..M M & Co
5 Cairnamna	Hull		..Strang & Co
6 Kasado Maru	Japan		..O S Kaisha
7 Itan	Mauritius	19-3	..H S Shustary & Co
8 Orna	China & Japan	19-3	..M M & Co
9 Remedeki			..M M & Co
10 Ozarda for Jeddah	N F	N F	..B M & Co.
12/13 Jeddah		28-3	..T Morrison & Co
14 Lings	Kamesil	22-3	..M M & Co
16 Abydos	Colombo India		..Peninsular S N Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nizam	N F	N F	..T M & Co
2 Greece	Marseilles	27-3	..M M & Co
3 Xorth Brook		N F	..D R I M
3 Occanada	N F	N F	..M M & Co
4 Pentakota			..M M & Co
5 City of Poona	Karachi	25-3	..K N & Co
6 Colaba	Karachi	26-3	..M M & Co
7 Scalda	Rangoon	N F	..
8 Canara			..M M & Co
9 H T Shinja	N F	N F	..M & Co
10-11 Montrose	New York		..Graham & Co
Parvati			
Violet			..E R Collin & Co
14 A Wernman	N F	N F	..T M & Co
15 Steigerwald	Hull	23-3	..Graham & Co
17 Colaba	N F	N F	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kowelt			..T M & Co
Ormo	N F	N F	..B Harwood Kell

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Badsayen		22-3	..M M & Co
Kanpara			

The police made a successful raid on a house in Chintadrapet, Madras, as a result of which three persons were arrested, while counterfeiting four-anna nickel coins. Many counterfeit coins were discovered and these with moulds and other implements were taken possession of by the police.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mail steamer Sardinia with the outward Mails of the 4th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 1 p.m.

Meeting of Shareholders of Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd. at Colaba Causeway at 5 p.m.

Mails for Mauritius s.s. Iran, via Karachi, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 26.

Mrs. Besant's lecture on "Home Rule and the Road to it" at the Excelsior Theatre. Fort. at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. J. B. Petit to preside.

SATURDAY, March 27.

Y. W. C. A. public meeting at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.) at Y. W. C. A. house. Lady Chelmsford to attend.

MONDAY, March 29.

Dinner Party at Government House, 8-30 p.m. Gathering of Bombay Girl Guides at 5-10 p.m. H. E. Lady Chelmsford to open their recreation ground at Kennedy Sea Face.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

FERREIRA—At Manory, via Malad, on the 23rd instant Rev. Fidelis Ferreira, aged 46. Funeral to-day at 10 a.m. Friends and relatives will please accept this intimation 9652

UNEVAL SEVAK MANDAL.

The Eighth Sammelan of this Mandal will be held at Junagadh on the 29th, 30th and 31st instant.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

A press communique states:—

It is notified for general information that the London New York Cross rate on the 22nd instant was 377.

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

The above Circus will open its third season in Bombay to-night at Poi-Bhowdi (in the Tata Mills Compound).

NATIONAL POOR RELIEF EMERGENCY CORPS.

Mr. Pandurang Jawji has become a Life-member of the above Corps by sending a cheque for Rs. 200 to the Corps.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING POSTPONED

The public meeting which was to be held under the auspices of the Home Rule League today, at the Morarji Gokaldas Hall is postponed.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality in the City of Bombay on Monday, was 110 as against 142 on the corresponding day of last year. There was 1 attack of plague imported from Bandra and 6 attacks including 1 imported from Karachi and 4 deaths from small-pox.

A PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize distribution of the Depressed Classes Mission Schools will be held tomorrow at 6 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum. The Hon. Sir George Carmichael will preside and Lady Carmichael will distribute the prizes.

FOUND IN A HOT WATER TANK.

The Deputy Coroner, Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu whose dead body was found in the hot water tank of the Emperor Edward Mill. Nobody could identify the body. The jury returned an open verdict.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

A magnetic storm of appreciable intensity has been affecting the telegrah lines radiating North and South from Bombay.

Telegrams for Calcutta, Madras, Punjab, United Provinces, and connected stations will be liable to serious delay.

NATIONAL HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the National Home Rule League (Bombay branch) Mrs. Annie Besant will deliver a public lecture on "Home Rule and the Road to it" on Friday the 26th instant at 6-15 p.m. at the Excelsior Theatre. Fort. Mr J. B. Petit will preside. The speaker will answer all relevant questions on the subject.

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

A meeting of all those who are interested in co-operation will be held on Saturday, the 27th instant at 4 p.m., at the office of the Institute to discuss and formulate the lines on which co-operative work should be developed in this city. At this meeting Mr. Otto Rothfold, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, will give a short address on "the necessity of co-operation in large industrial centres like Bombay and the importance of non-official organizations."

CHOTANI MILLS.

The acting manager of the Chotani Mills writes:—

In respect to the loss suffered by the outbreak of fire which has burnt down the Chotani and the Liberty Mills at Sewri. I have to state that the loss the local papers are guessing at is quite out of proportion to the actual loss sustained. As almost all the records have been burnt with the buildings and stocks, it is not possible to so quickly arrive at an approximate estimate. The Mills, however, are fully covered against destruction by fire. We are receiving numerous letters and telegrams from our well-wishers expressing their sympathies on this occasion and we take this opportunity to thank them through the medium of your valuable columns, as we regret our inability to reply to each one separately.

The two aeroplanes piloted by Lieut. Ferrar and Captain Matthews respectively bound for Australia and two other Italian planes bound for Tokio will all leave Calcutta together on Wednesday morning for Rangoon via Akyab weather permitting.

A Lawyers' Conference will be held at Allahabad on the 3rd April to consider the question of status of vakils.

GWALIOR RACES

SECOND DAY.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

GWALIOR, March 22.

There was a larger attendance to-day to witness the second day's racing of the Gwalior Spring Meeting, and the weather was also more favourable than the first day. His Highness the Maharaja Scindia who has just returned from Delhi, arrived at the race course in State with his guests and the resident was also present. To-day's programme consisted of seven races, including the two chief events of the Gwalior Spring Meeting, namely, the Gwalior Cup which is a high-weight handicap for second and third division horses, and the Sir Shapurji Cup for country-breds. The racing was interesting, although in respect of handicapping there remained much to be desired in the circle of Arab owners. A good deal of grousing was heard owing to splitting up of the stakes of the Desert Plate consequent upon dividing the field in two divisions one Arab owner was heard to say that they entered for one thousand rupee stakes and would refuse to accept half the value proceedings opened with second division of the Desert Plate, in which Carlisle sprang a surprise with odds of fifteen to one against it. The next item, the Sahara Plate, went to the second favourite California. In this race the start was a scraggy one as Swan was troublesome at the post and threw down its rider, although it ran well after the start was taken. A dead-heat in the third race between Try All and Motor Wrap disappointed many a punter's expectations. It was a great day for Bullock who won three races in succession. Although the stake was divided, he fully reserved the honour Six classy country-breds were out for the Shapurji Cup, of whom Tipster was most fancied. J. R. Flynn's clever jockey ship was responsible for the victory of Red Duke. A good race was seen in the fifth event when the first, second and third horses made a great race. Genevive wa installed as the first favourite in the Gwalior Cup at even money and Quartzite and Veiled Certainty next in demand at threes. Mr. Galstaun's horse which had the advantage of weight, never gave moment's anxiety to its supporters. On the whole, bookmakers had the better of the exchanges to-day and it seemed the Calcutta bookies were in great request, especially the firm of Hodgkinson and Chakravarti were doing a large business. A gymkhana meeting was held on Sunday when all the Calcutta bookmakers refused to book. The following are the details:—

THE DESERT PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr R S Captain's CARLISLE, 9-0, Bullock 1
Mr Mohammed Jamal's CRESCENT, 8-9, Malone 2
Mr Ebrahim Kadam's PEACE DAY, 8-11, White 3
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's VANGUARD, 8-9, Northmore .....
Also ran:—Aloosi 8-0, Bowery 9-0, Bronze Medal 8-13, Moderate 7-13, Varlet 7-13.

Won by 1 length, short head between second and third.

Betting:—15 to 1 against Carlisle, Bronze Medal and Moderate, 2 to 1 Vanguard, 5 to 4 Peace Day, Varlet and Bowery, sevens Aloosi and Crescent.

The race:—Varlet led from Vanguard and Bowery up to bend in the straight. Carlisle closely followed by Crescent and Peace Day passed the leader and won in that order.

Time:—1 min. 25 secs.

THE SAHARA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's CALIFORNIA, 8-3, Bullock 1
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's BISMARK, 8-0, Northmore 2
Mr Abdoola Mana's REVOLVER, 7-13 (cd 8-1), Harrison 3
Messrs Mandil and Shamlan's ESCORT, 7-5, Nanekhan 4
Also ran:—Dynamite 9-2, Rainbow 8-11, First Attempt 8-3, Model 8-3, Complement 7-13 (cd 8-0), Swan 7-9.

Won by a head and neck.

Betting:—4 to 1 against California, 2 to 1 Bismark, fives Revolver, eights Rainbow and Compliment, longer odds the rest.

The race:—A good race ensued between California and Bismark, the former winning by a neck. An objection was raised against California, but was overruled.

Time:—1 min. 8 secs.

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr M Goculdas' SALSETTE, 6-0, Purtoosingh 1
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's ALL JOY, 7-9, Northmore 2
Nawab Auland Husein's GARLAND, 8-0 (cd 8-1), Abdul Wahed 3
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's RED PRINCE, 9-0, Ruiz .....
Also ran:—Royal Court 8-0, Tankard 8-9 Najdi 8-3.

Won by a head, a neck.

Betting:—3 to 1 against Salsette, 5 to 2 All Joy, sevens Garland and Najdi, longer prices the rest.

The race:—Royal Court led from Garland and Najdi into straight when Salsette coming strong with All Joy won by a head.

Time:—1 min. 53 1/5 secs.

THE GWALIOR CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Cup valued Rs. 750 and Rs. 2,500 to the winner, Rs. 1,000 to the second and Rs. 500 to the third.

Mr J C Galstaun's QUARTZITE, 6-10 (cd 6-13), Northmore .....
Mr Goculdas' LEMON, 8-8, Purtoosingh
Mr Galstaun's ALANNAH, 8-10, Morris ...
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's FINAL PROOF, 8-0, Bullock 4
Also ran:—Firpo 9-2, Veiled Certainty 6-10, Genvieve 8-9, Le Soleil 7-1 (cd 7-4).

Won by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths, ¼ length.

Betting:—3 to 1 against Quartzite, evens Genvieve, 3 to 1 Veiled Certainty, eights Allanah and Lemon, tens the rest.

The race:—From a good start, Genevieve led from Quartzite and Le Soleil up to the bend. In the straight Quartzite took up the lead. Genevieve gradually dying away, and won easily from Lemon.

Time:—1 min. 43¾ secs.

THE LIJAH PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Fisher's TRY ALL, 9-1, Morris 1*
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's MOTOR WRAP, 7-10, Bullock 1*
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's LUCKY THOUGHT, 7-0, Purtoosingh 3

* Dead-heat.

Also ran:—Minar 8-7, Troopleader 7-3 (cd 7-6).

Won by dead-heat, 1½ length.

Betting:—3 to 2 against Motor Wrap and Troop Leader, 3 to 1 Try All, tens Minor and Lucky Thought.

The race:—Troop Leader led with Try All and Motor Wrap lying next. Nearing home Troop Leader was passed by last two and then by Lucky Thought resulting in exciting finish.

Time:—1 min. 2 3/5 secs.

THE SIR SHAPURJI CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Cup valued Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,200 to winner, Rs. 400 to second and Rs. 200 to the third for country-breds.

H H the Maharaja of Patiala's RED DUKE, 9-4, J R Flynn 1
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's TIPSTER, 9-2, Morris 2
Mr Pine's SUGAR CANE, 9-0, A T Harrison 3
Mr Hoyt's DISCARDED, 9-12, Purtoosingh 4
Also ran:—Indian Apple 7-0 (cd 7-6), Toddy 6-10 (cd 7-4).

Won by a head, a head between second and third, 2 lengths.

Betting:—5 to 1 Red Duke, 2 to 1 Tipster, 3 to 1 Discarded and Sugar Cane, eights the rest.

The race:—Sugar Cane jumped to the fore and led Tipster and Indian Apple well into straight. Then Tipster and Discarded showed up. Red Duke then coming up from outside snatched the verdict.

Time:—1 min. 46 secs.

THE DESERT PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Goculdas' GREY RENARD, 9-0, Harrison 1
Mr Goculdas' MARAUDER, 8-3, Purtoosingh 2
Mr Bennett's ANTONIO, 8-6, White ... 3
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's SPARK, 8-8, Northmore 4
Also ran:—Grey Stone 8-12, Arabistan 8-12, Walter 8-10.

Won by half length neck.

Betting:—3 to 1 against Grey Renard, 2 to 1 Marauder and Spark, 10 to 1 the rest.

The race:—Grey Renard led the field into straight when Marauder led up to distance. At the post Marauder was passed by Grey Renard.

Time:—1 min. 24 1/5 secs.

ACCEPTANCES FOR THIRD DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

GWALIOR, March, 23.

The following are acceptances of the third day Gwalior Spring Meeting to-day.

THE JUMNA PLATE DIVISION II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Greyrenard 9-6, Greystone 8-12, Antonia 8-8, Rangoon 8-4, Aloosi 8-2, Peaceday 8-2, Escort 8-1, Bronzemetal 7-13.

THE GANGES PLATE DIVISION II.—Distance 1 mile.

Risingsun 9-0, Compliment 8-12, Walter 8-12 First Attempt 8-11, Vanguard 8-11, Murauder 8-10, Shanavaz 8-9, Varlet 7-13.

THE SHEOPURI PLATE.—Distance 1¼ mile.

Discarded 9-12, Redduke 9-10, Tipster 9-7, Sugarcane 9-4, St. Sweet Apple 7-0.

THE GANGES PLATE DIVISION I.—Distance 1 mile.

Socotra 9-0, California 8-12, Rainbow 8-12, Bismark 8-8, Model 8-7 Buttonwood 8-6, Revolver 8-6.

THE JAIBILAS CUP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Alannah 9-6, Genevive 8-13, Lavenir 8-4, Quartzite 8-4, Minar 7-12, Motar Wrap 7-9, Lesoleil 7-7, Troopleader 6-10.

THE FAREWELL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Titbits 9-6, Royalcourt 8-12, Silverstrake 8-10, Salsette 8-7, Powderpuff 8-6, Tankard 8-4, Najdi 8-3, Battleaxe 8-3, Alljoy 8-1, Mountpleasant 8-1, Crusader 7-13.

THE MORAR PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Verres 11-10, Rennette 8-6, Lemon 8-6, Firpo 8-3, Tryall 8-1, Finialproof 7-10, Troopleader 6-0, Lucky Thought 6-0.

THE PUMNA PLATE DIVISION I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Spinner 9-0, Arbistan 8-10, Carlise 8-10, Spark 8-9 Magdala 8-3, Bowery 8-1, Cresent 8-1, Monaco 7-12, Boaster 7-8.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

FIRST IMPORTANT RACE OF 1920.

Probably because it is the first big racing event of the year there is enormous popularity shown in the Lincolnshire Handicap which will be decided, to-day.

The "Lincoln," which was inaugurated in 1853, has, in common with the majority of old-established events, an interesting history. Somewhat curiously, though the course is not a difficult one, heavily-weighted animals have not fared too well over the Carholme mile, and it was not until forty-three years after its institution that nine stone or over was successfully shouldered. The horse identified with this achievement was Clorane, a son of Castlereagh, who, ridden by Mornington Cannon, beat Quarrel, Fl Diablo, and several other smart handicappers, including Laodamia and Gangway.

Clorane was trained by W. T. Robinson, who at that period seemed to specialise in the race. A year subsequent to Clorane's victory Robinson was represented by another good colt in Wingfield's ride has liwewise ridden Cannon, defeated seventeen opponents. Not content with this second triumph the Foxhill trainer saddled another winner the following year in the five-year-old Prince Barcaldine, who, ridden by "brother Nat," beat a moderate field. Twelve years after Prince Barcaldine's success, Robinson won his fourth 'Lincoln" the the paches up Cinderello.

THE BIGGEST FIELD.

The biggest field associated with the race was that of 1881, on which occasion the competitors totalled three dozen. Apart from the erratic Peter, who carried 9st. 5lbs, and Valour they were not a very great lot, and so open did the event appear that ten to one was procurable on the field when the horse faced the starter. The race was won by Mr. Crawford's grey colt Buchanan, who finished ten lengths in front of his closest attendant, Mistake, the property of the American sports man Mr. P. Lorillard.

One of the greatest horses to win the Lincolnshire Handicap was that popular idol of the eighties, Mr. H. T. Barclay's Bendigo, who bore off the spoils in 1885. Bendigo had 8st 5lb. in the saddle, and was ridden by the capable but somewhat erratic Jim Snowden. The threeyear-old Bird of Freedom, who later in the spring won the City and Suburban, was second, with McMahon third.

Although there have been several close finishes, only once has the race resulted in a dead-heat.—in 1871—, when the aged Vulcan and the three year-old Varanda ran past the post locked together. Vulcan afterwards walked over, the stakes being divided.

SCEPTRE'S CONQUEROR.

One of the best of latter day winners was Colonel Harry McCalmont's St. Maclou, who triumphed eighteen years ago. That was the year in which Sceptre, then at the beginning of her brilliant three-year-old career, was made favourite, despite the prejudice against second season animals for the "Lincoln." Sceptre made a downright good fight, but was, in the end, beaten a head by the older horse, who had to concede 19lb. It was a fine performance on the part of the filly: and it is just possible that had her light-weight jockey been able to ride a stronger finish she might have won. Sceptre ran again the following year, but with a big weight was unplaced to Over Norton.

The prejudice against the three-year-olds for the "Lincoln," referred to above, is not surprising in view of the fact that on only five occasions have animals of that age scored in the race.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

DEPLORABLE SITUATION OF THE EXHIBITORS.

(BY AN EXHIBITOR.)

The Bombay Art Society was started about thirty years ago with an object of creating a love for Fine Arts in the public and providing some means of encouragement to the artists. It was thought at that time that an annual art exhibition would help a great deal towards the realization of that object, thereby giving an opportunity to the artists to display their best attainments, to exchange free thoughts and criticisms and thus to correc their drawbacks and learn new things. Since that time an annual exhibition has been held for the last twenty-eight years. In the meanwhile, on account of some reasons the Society was about to bid its last good-bye to the world, but it was fortunately saved from that unhappy event by the timely help of the late Prof. O. V. Muller. but for whose keen sympathetic and strenuous efforts the Society would never have commanded the enviable position and eminence it has attained. All the success of the last many exhibitions is due to the late Prof. O. V. Muller. I can say without exaggeration that most of the artists living to-day are under great obligations to him. But for his encouraging and loving disposition of mind many of them would have been strangers to the sacred province of Fine Arts and many of their attempts would have been nipped in the bud. He managed the Society so well and took so many pains to ameliorate and improve its condition and commanded so much respect and honour from the artistic world that when after his death a fund was raised in his name in order to award a prize or a medal to the best art product in the exhibition, it was very liberally contribuetd to by every student of fine arts.

But since the death of Prof. Muller the Society's history has taken a different turn. The object of the fund has not been carried out though two or three exhibitions have been held after its collection. This, in my humble opinion, calls for some explanation.

Now coming to the Exhibition itself, it has not been showing signs of improvement and it is sure to loose its importance very shortly. It has the custom for the last more than twenty-five years to issue free passes to the exhibitors, since the opening of the exhibition. The artists thereby got ample opportunity to have a look at all th products of art coming from every corner of India. But it is a matter of great regret that the present Acting Secretary has been discharging his duties rather autocratically as if there was nobody to question him on that point. Last year he allowed free passes to the exhibitors in the last week of the exhibition. the result being that the exhibitors could not get any advantage from it. He seems to have forgotten the importance of such exhibitions. Any sane person would admit that such exhibitions are more useful to the artist than to the laity. The fundamental object of these exhibitions was to encourage artists in their profession and not to open a temporary picture stall where persons would get pictures and portraits. Last year a meeting was also convened by the exhibitors under the presidentship of Mr. R. K. Phadke, the well-known sculptor, in his studio in order to protest against this high-handed policy of the Acting Secretary, and he was also requested to permit the exhibitors to avail themselves of the exhibitions as before. But in defiance of that opinion he went on his way.

This year also the same state of things has been repeated. He issued free passes to the exhibitors on the 18th inst., but the exhibitors are allowed to pay a visit to the exhibition only between 11 a.m., to 2 p.m., when he well knows, most of the artists are engaged somewhere or other. The result of this is naturally that the exhibition is practically a sealed book to the artists. It may be mentioned that out of the total exhibits nearly three-fourths are from the local artists.

The excuse that is brought forward by the Acting Secretary for doing this is that if exhibitors are allowed to visit the exhibitions at any time they would become a sort of nuisance to other persons coming there. Can this be called a sound excuse? How is it that the purchasers were not disturbed during the last twenty-seven exhibitions? In my humble opinion many of the artists would surely stop sending their exhibits to the exhibition hereafter. How funny and high-handed it is to deny admission to those who contributed so much towards the success of the exhibition!

Mr. F. C. Rimington, the present president of the Soceity, is no doubt a very hard working able man of honest principles and takes a keen interest in the Society, but he seems to be quite unaware of all the internal mismanagement; otherwise, I am quite sure that he would have taken immediate steps to correct this ruinous policy of the Acting Secretary and I hope that he will inquire into the matter and take proper steps immediately, so that the exhibitors may be able to take full advantage of the exhibition that is going on the Town Hall. Besides, I should like to request him that he should publish all information concerning the late Prof. Muller Memorial Fund, especially why the Prize or a Medal has not been awarded as proposed by the organisers of the fund.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

A press communique states:—

It is notified for general information that the London New York cross rate on the 20th instant was 380½.

REFORMS RULES.

MR. PATEL ASKED TO GO TO ENGLAND.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 23.

The Propaganda Committee of the Congress met under the presidency of Mr. Tilak in Delhi on Sunday and resolved to request Mr. Patel to sail immediately for England in connection with the Reform Rules, Regulations and other allied matters.

Mr. Patel has asked a week's time to definitely reply.

BENGAL MOSLEM LEAGUE.

ANNUAL SESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 22.

The annual session of the Bengal Presidency Moslem League was held yesterday at Jessore, Maulvi Abdul Karim presiding. A resolution was adopted appointing agents to educate people on various subjects including sanitary conditions in villages. The league urged the removal of all restrictions on Mussalmans under the Defence of India Act, the repeal of the Arms and Press Acts. No resolution was adopted on the Khilafat question, as the president said, after 19th March the attitude of Mussalmans was that they should not further make any petitions and prayers to the British Government.

GULBARGA MILL STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you publish the following few lines in your highly esteemed paper?

The mill-strike of the M. S. K. Mills Gulbarga which was continuing for the last 19 days yesterday amicably ended. The representatives of the labourers being disappointed of the matter being settled between the labourers and the mill-owners telegraphed the higher Government officials who, in response to their complaints, sent Mr. Wakefield Secretary and Commissioners of Commerce and Industries to Gulbarga to settle the matter. Mr. Nadirshah B. Chinoy, one of the directors of the mills, came here personally and interviewed the representatives of the labourers, yesterday afternoon. The strike ended and the grievances of the labourers have been removed. The Hon. Mr. Keshaorao and Mr. Gopalrao took keen interest in settling the affair.

The important grievances and complaints regarding the working-hours and the increase of allowance were removed. The working-hours have been reduced to 12 with half an hour's recess in the noon and the grain allowance was substantially increased to the satisfaction of the labourers. Regarding the child labour a promise for suitable arrangement in the near future has been made by the authorities, the local conditions being rather unfavourable to take immediate measures in this connection.

As the compromise was made before the arrival of Mr. Wakefield, he returned to Hydera bad (Deccan) yesterday night. To-day the labourers resumed work. It is a matter worth noting that the strike ended without least violence. All the credit is due to the representatives who tried their utmost to keep the peace undisturbed. It is a matter of regret to find that local Government officials did not at all pay heed to this important matter.—Yours, etc.,

"OBSERVER."

Gulbarga, March 22.

The first session of the Bengal Theosophical Conference was held at Midnapore on Saturday and Sunday last. In the absence of Mrs. Besant, Miss Wilson presided and addresses were delivered by members of the Theosophical Society of different branches on various subjects.

M. Poulet has arrived in Singapore and is awaiting the arrival of material from Rangoon, when he will fly back to Rangoon and continue the flight to Australia as per original plan. Benoist accompanies him.

(Continued from column 6.)

bing", and this self-imposed, diabolical and cruel government of Bolshevism would try to spread their hellish doctrines to all parts of the world, as it knew its very life depended on the progress of its doctrines. It was therefore up to every rational and sane man, every lover of civilisation, progress and religion, to take up the challenge thrown down by Bolshevism, and answer it. There were three ways in which they could answer that challenge. They could do this firstly by doing their duty by themselves as individuals and as members of society, secondly by doing their duty to God, and thirdly by doing their duties to their fellow-beings. His message to the people of India was this that in these days when great privileges were coming to them, they should see that the outcastes and the depressed were not left out and illtreated. He had never come across any community that was more cruelly treated than the low castes of India. These castes had their rights as human beings as any other class of people and he said that if individuals did their duty they would give a death blow to agitation, unrest and chaos. If men all over the world strove to achieve progress not through force but through the all-conquering love of God and humanity, there would come over the whole world a vision of brotherhood that would make for the peace and prosperity of the world. (Loud applause.) The lecturer also referred to the work of the Salvation Army in Russia.

On the motion of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Commissioner Mapp for his interesting lecture.

On the motion of Commissioner Blowers, seconded by Commissioner French, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

A SALVATIONST'S EXPERIENCES.

COMM. MAPP'S LECTURE.

Commissioner H. W. Mapp of the Salvation Army delivered at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall of the Science Institute, Bombay, on Tuesday, a lecture on "Russia, Czardom, Revolution, Bolshevism, and the Work of the Salvation Army in Russia, based on personal experience and observation." Sir Narayan Chandavarkar presided, and there was a large attendance.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, introducing the lecturer, said no doubt conflicting accounts had been given about Bolshevism. By some, it had been painted in the darkest of colours as the most wicked revolutionary movement in the whole course of history, while others told hem that it was merely a protest against the materialism of the world and that it had its virtues too. Commissioner Mapp would be able to tell them where the truth lay between these two conflicting sets of opinion. But whatever that might be, there was this fact that the Bolshevists were carrying on their propaganda by force, violence, murder and bloodshed, and even assuming that their gospel was one of raising the lower classes, they were misleading history and guiding the world along wrong paths when they said that these classes could be raised by force only. History told them that revolutions and anarchy in support of causes howsoever righteous had been followed by reaction. This was the warning of history. History taught them that the right road to liberty was through love of humanity.

COMMISSIONER MAPP.

Commissioner Mapp, then addressing the assembly, referred first to Russia before the revolution, when autocratic, tyrannical Czardom held the country in its grip like vice and subjected it to atrocities of the most barbarous and diabolical character. Then followed the first mighty, stirring revolution that swept through the country, freeing its millions of people from tyranny and oppression. The cruelties and terrors that came in the wake of that revolution put into shade even the darkest deeds of Czardom, but he asked the assembly not to blame the whole Russian nation for that. Under the Czardom they had suffered, as perhaps no other nation in the world's history had suffered, and they were intoxicated with their new-found freedom, and besides the majority of them were not to blame for the terrors that followed. He narrated the stirring events that immediately followed the first revolution—how the Czar ordered the dissolution of the Duma, how the Duma was on the point of obeying the Imperial mandate, how Kerensky got up in the nick of time and declared that the hour to strike for freedom had arrived, how listening to his exhortation the Duma refused to disperse, how Kerensky harangued the populace in front of the Duma, how a man among the crowd shouted out the word "revolution" in a shrill voice, and how revolution became an accomplished fact, ushering in a healthy democracy which would have put Russia in the front rank of the nations of the world. But the sacred efforts of the first revloutionaries were thwarted by Germany, which to serve her own interests perpetrated intrigues and treachery of the most diabolical kind to brink back Czardom. Here the lecturer declared that whatever might happen to that ill-fated country, and whatever form or system of government it might eventually have, one thing was certain and it was that Czardom had fallen beyond the hope of resurrection. With the fall of Czardom, Germany found all her hopes of winning the war dashed to the ground, and finding the revolutionary government unwilling to play into her hands, she sen out emissaries and agents to Russia, and by a lavish use of money and the employment of intrigues of the most diabolical kind, found in Lenin and Trotski instruments ready to serve her ends. These two men in their turn carried on a most poisonous propaganda, and a people and a soldiery, tired by starvation and the war, lent a ready ear to all the glowing and tempting but false offers held out to them—offers to the peasant of being made proprietors of the land where they had served as serfs, and offers to the soldiers of large sums of money if they deserted the colours and returned home. When their plans had developed and the hour to strike arrived, on the fateful day, the sound of guns and cannons announcing the second revolution issued from the Smolney Institute where Lenin and Trotskey had made their headquarters.

SECOND REVOLUTION.

The speaker then narrated the horrors that followed the second revolution and said that the atrocities which the Red Guards meted out to innocent men and women put into obscurity the darkest deeds perpetrated during the Czardom. The Red Guards, reinforced by murderers and criminals, produced a reign of terror throughout Russia, all protests being met by death and barbarities. A state of complete chaos prevailed. Homes were invaded, furniture and clothing taken away, banks and treasuries looted, and the height of barbarism was reached when they enacted a law of the nationalisation of women, by which pure and innocent women no longer remained their own mistresses, marriage was made null and void and they were made the chattel and property of these cruel and merciless men. Any system of Government that could sink to such depths of depravity ought to be wiped off the face of the earth. (Loud applause.) He hoped the day would soon dawn when a new Russia emancipated from the terrible tyranny alike of Czardom and Bolshevism. He could say without contradiction that Russia by herself would never be able to work out her salvation. The word "Bolshevism" came from the root word "grab-

(Continued in Column 5.)

The Unequalled Reliability of the
COMMER
IS A GUARANTEE THAT THE
LORRY
Can always be kept in good running order and costly periods of inaction be avoided.
Early delivery of 3 and 5 Ton Chassis
SOLE AGENTS:
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD:
B. M. C. BUILDINGS,
Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "Chalo" Telephone: 457

GODREJ'S SAFES

7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewar Latham & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises
272 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, in July 191-.
210 Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.
By appointment to H E. the Governor.
Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.
Near Gas Works. Parel, BOMBAY.

REMOVAL NOTICE.
We beg to draw the kind attention of our customers that we have REMOVED our office from 8th March, 1920, to the following address.
SAJAN & Co.,
Tile & Marble Merchants,
14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
8-3-20.

H. I. DIXON & CO.
LIMITED
DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS,
MAZAGAON ROAD, BOMBAY,
ESTABLISHED 1886.
IN GOVERNMENT LIST
Constructional and General Engineers.
Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
14-13, Elphinstone Circle. Fort.
Telegrams: NOXID, Bombay. Work Telephone No. 2154.
Reg. Office Tel. 788.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL 1912.
MOHANLAL & CO.
JEWELLERS.
Ezf, 201 Sk. Memon St., BOMBAY. Tele. No. 1793.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA
GEMS JEWELLERY
of of
All sorts Indian & Parison make
RECORD LOW PRICES.
M. NAGERSHETH SONS.
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS,
25, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.
and 12, Mission Row CALCUTTA.

Always at your Service
SURAJMAL LALLUBHOY & CO.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
and
JEWELLERS,
225, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

THE
TOY EMPORIUM
A large and varied assortment of Toys, Dolls and Fancy Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ORIGINAL
N. S. MISTRY.
SHOP AND SHOW-ROOM:
No. 5, Saraswaty Mahal,
Near Crawford Market, BOMBAY.
Pay us a visit TO-DAY.
CB802

PUBLIC LECTURE BY MRS. BESANT.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the National Home Rule League, Mrs. ANNIE BESANT will deliver a public lecture on "HOME RULE AND ROAD TO IT" on FRIDAY, the 26th instant at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE, Fort. Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit will preside. The lecturer will answer all relevant questions on the subject.

KANJI DWARKADAS,
S. V. MULGAOKER,
Jt. Hony. Secretaries,
N. H. R. League.

ELECTRIC MOTORS.
WAGNER A.C. ROTH D.C.
NOW AVAILABLE.
½ H.P., to 50 H.P., Rectifiers, etc.
P. V. S. IENGAR,
Sole Local Agent,
Phone 3682. 204, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, March 24, 1920.

SACRIFICING INDIA'S INTERESTS.

The public meeting held last Saturday under the auspices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, had several advantages making for its success as a demonstration of protest, but none of them was so valuable as the fact that it took place after a full hearing of the Government case from the Finance Member. All that he had to say in defence of the extraordinary currency operations of the Government, he said with much warmth and many protestations of personal innocence. We admit that Mr. Hailey is not on trial, but the arguments he brought forward to justify the high rate of exchange, the linking of Indian exchange to the American cross rate, the sale of Reverse Councils, the indefinite bar against the private importation of gold—these are open to criticism as matters of vital economic interest to the country. A more unfortunate and indefensible case was never handled by a Finance Member and at every turn he had to shift the grounds of apology and substitute irrelevant disputes for the questions at issue. Though on vital matters, Indian members were incontestably in the right, they did not fight with that persistency and grasp of detail which were necesary for the complete routing in arguments, as apart from votes, of official apologists. Nevertheless the notable speeches of Sir Fazulbhoy and Mr. Sarma on the absurdity of excusing one blunder with another were responsible for completing the opposition of public opinion to official policy and acquainting Government with the utter distrust with which people looked upon thier operations. Throughout the discussion of currency matters and the measures claimed by Government as necessary, Indian members remained in bitter opposition, and the last Paper Currency Bill was carried by weight of the statutory majority against the protest of non-official Indians. The Council is over and Government are apparently committed to pursue their course, with the sorry assurance that they will inform the Secretary of State of the Indian feeling with regard to their policy. We are disappointed that Government exhibited a facile tendency to belittle the advantageous position of India and hesitate where there ought to have been ungrudging recognition of our economic claims. However that might be there is nothing left for Indians to do except to agitate against the heedless policy of Government. The clash is not one of economic theories' as Mr. Hailey professed to think, but of financial interests and the position has now become too clear to be obscured by explanations. And the meeting held in Bombay, we hope, is the beginning of a powerful agitation against the machinations of non-Indian interests.

No language in our judgment could be too strong in condemning the attitude of a Finance Member who could defend the raid on our sterling reserves in England at a rate of 3½ pence per rupee in excess of Bank quotations, on the ground that the securities would have been in any event depreciated and the margin might be reckoned immaterial. The so-called potential loss is itself a wrong and the actual loss caused by artificial means, merely aggravates the scandal. The speeches delivered at the meeting in Bombay constitute a crushing indictment of Government policy, the climax of unreason in the sale of Reverse Bills being only one of the artifices by which the currency advantages of India have been tampered with. The presidential address of Mr. Jehangir Petit was a lucid survey of the currency operations of the Government during the war, for which their advisers in the Currency Committee gave them a certificate of merit. It is not necessary for us to repeat the claims of India which we have often commended as unanswerable; but right through the policy of Government there was not the slightest deference paid to Indian sentiment and we have unfortunately arrived at a stage in which the entire community suspects that its interests are sacrificed for undeclared purposes. We have in fact reached the limit. Till we secure due respect for Indian opinion, the currency and exchange manipulations of Government directed from abroad, will remain adverse to our interests. The chief complaint of speakers was the utter helplessness to which Indians had been condemned, in spite of the fact that the objects of enquiry was nominally Indian. The Currency Committee was untrustworthy. Gentlemen whose influence in the Finance Committee of the Secretary of State was under inquiry sat on the Committee and after the formalities of an investigation produced a report repudiated by the only Indian present and deliberately ignoring the handful of Indian witnesses who could appear before them. So long as the financial interests of India are retained for London for disposal, Indians will rightly refuse to trust the pious intentions of the Government of India. The report they produced could not rightly be acted upon in circumstances different from what they had constructed for themselves as immediate certainties. Still, by a series of executive fiats the recommendations have been brought into force. Where the recommendations are not suited to the fancy of the gentlemen who dictate policy, they reject them. Take for instance the need of abolishing the embargo on the import of precious metals in the country. All the members of the Committee unanimously recommended it, but Mr. Hailey has taken a retrospective appreciation as a mandate for the future in spite of the definite opinion of the Committee to the contrary. Making a piecemeal fetish of the report, the subordination of Indian interests is continued. And the Finance Member had the hardihood to claim that the raising of the embargo should be a matter of executive pleasure. The commanding fact of the situation is that India holds a credit abroad and the balance of trade is in favour of India. What is due to us, we are entitled to be paid in gold, but the inflow of the precious metals is checked and the operations recommended for a crisis of exchange weakness are prosecuted by the Government of India. Twenty millions of pounds have been sold out at a weekly loss of a crore and a half of rupees to assist the transfer of war-profiteered capital at profiteering rates. If the Government offered gold for a week in India, the transhipment explained as necessary would have automatically stopped.

The excuse that Indians had never given an alternative to the sapient decisions of the Currency Committee is claptrap. Mr. Petit rightly asked how England would have treated another country in the same circumstances; is ours to be all the disadvantage without even the chance of justice? As Mr. Bomanji observed, we are entitled to the refunding of waste from Britain and Indians may be certain that if these transactions are scrutinised by an impartial jury of experts, the extent of their economic damnification will be readily conceded. Do the Government of India know that while they point to their twelve crores on Exchange as a miraculous deposit in their chest, the producers who pay for it, are likely in course of time to realise the stealthy levy? They make infinite capital of the reduction of prices by altering the exchange; the reduction of prices by currency operations is only a temporary measure, and Britain with all the evil of high prices has not resorted to the means of making the pound equivalent to 15 shillings for the sake of enhancing the purchasing power of fixed wage-earners. For, there are limits to the reality of the reduced prices of imports, in spite of apparent and temporary relief. If the Committee went on the track of benevolent intentions, it entirely failed to grasp the far reaching effects of its other proposals. The sale of twenty millions of Reverse Bills has already caused losses to the country that outstrip the much-vaunted gain of twelve crores through high exchange. And what are the Government going to do with the rupee receipts in respect of the sale of Reverse Councils? Are they going to use them for the redemption of their short-term loans in view of their maturing from 1922? We are being lastingly damaged by the results of our "managed" currency. Mr. Mazumdar, who in his spirited and convincing speech, moved for the immediate necessity of reviewing our currency position, pointed to the need of concerted action—in fact for "a fight to the bitter end." It is a pity—and perhaps an advantage—that the prospect of "Responsible Government" should dawn at a time when the people are made to realise their helplessness in the matter of their financial and economic interests. We congratulate the Chamber on their good beginning. We may assure them that the public are immensely benefitted by their propaganda, and they will soon be able to have a large volume of informed opinion to support them and help, by every means, to save India's rights. For, who can convincingly repudiate the six explanations of Mr. E. B. Grogan which the "Times" published?

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S PATRONAGE.—II.

We drew the attention of the public the other day to the questionable procedure of the Government of Bombay in dispensing their patronage in the matter of appointments to the public services in this Presidency. The undue favoritism shown to persons of European parentage, which was revealed in the list of appointments, had not, in several of the cases, even the excuse of "war necessity" or of recompense for services rendered in war. To-day we have to draw attention to a case, which for the scandalousness of the injustice and of the invidious racial distinction involved beats many well-known cases of a similar character occurring in the past. We withhold the name of the correspondent, which must be known to the heads of the Department concerned, if not to the members of the Governor's Council. The letter which addressed to us run as follows:—

"Sir.—With reference to your leaderette and full details about the appointments that have been given to the Europeans I wish to give you details about my own case to enable you to give a definite example in case the Government say that there were no Indian candidates.

"I am a graduate of the University of Edinburgh having specialised for 3 years in Forestry. Along with this I have honors in Natural Science. I did War Service with the Board of Trade Timber Supplies Dept., for about a year. I then applied to the Secretary of State for India for an appointment in the Indian Forest Service for which I was fully qualified and quite under the age limit but the Secretary of State wrote back and regretted that he could not offer me anything.

I have been back in India now almost a year and I put in an application for the appointments that you refer to for which applications had been called—only from young Europeans—by the Conservator of Forests, Bombay Circle, but that officer did not even acknowledge my application.

"Looking at the qualifications of the officers that have been appointed and comparing them with mine I am sure any responsible man who knows anything about Forestry will think it funny that Capt. J. F. Calder with a little other than Forestry Education at Heriot Watt College, Edinburgh and with 3 months or so of Forestry Education at Edinburgh College of Agriculture or Capt. W. D. Lovell or Lieut. W. J. Segar should have preference over me.

"Having failed in this too I asked the Government of Bombay whether I had a chance, in the Indian Forest Engineering Service that has been newly created with the sanction of the Secretary of State and the answer I get: 'Mr. . . . is informed that it is not proposed for the present to recruit Forest Engineers in India. . . . The Secretary of State for India is arranging to call for, and receive applications for this service from *Natural-born* British subjects who possess certain specified qualifications.' Now I wonder if Indians are Natural-born British Subjects or not? (The italics are mine.)

"I hope the Government will not put in an excuse that they had no Indian applicants for the appointments that they have made.

"I herewith send you a set of copies of my testimonals for your perusal and judgment of my qualifications.

"You can use this letter in any way you like.—Yours, etc."

The testimonials one and all speak of the "excellent character" and the "marked ability" in Forestry shown by our correspondent during the period of his training at the Edinburgh University and his employment under the Board of Trade. And yet, in spite of all these qualifications,—acquired, let us note, not in this country, but in Great Britain itself,—the claims of this gentleman are passed over in favour of those of persons who had obviously inferior qualifications. We are not told what the "special qualifications" are of the persons who have been patronised by the Government of Bombay; beyond, perchance, their skin, we can see no special considerations which could have induced the Department in Bombay to perpetrate this glaring injustice to a son of the soil. Not even could the excuse of "war service" be urged in this case, for our correspondent did put in such service. The action of both the Secretary of State and the Government of Bombay in passing over the claims of this gentleman, so well qualified for service, amounts to racial nepotism of the worst type. The officials concerned cannot even pretend they were ignorant of his claims, for he did approach them through the open door. The public must emphatically protest against jobbery of this kind.

Notes of the Day.

The Curse of "Imperialism."

In one of his public addresses in Bombay Lala Lajpatrai warned his countrymen against being led away by the cry of "Imperialism", of which they were hearing so much since the close of the war, and he exhorted them rather to aspire to become members of the British Commonwealth. The Punjab leader said he had seen at close quarters the various aspects of "Imperialism" and he could declare with conviction that, understood as it was, it was proving more a blight than a blessing wherever its force was felt. Some of the evils of this "Imperialism" are well pointed out by a Chicago journal, styled "Unity." It writes with reference to the recent troubles in Jamaica and Trinidad:

Thus, private sources of information bring us the word that in Jamaica dreadful things are taking place. A strike among the firemen and engine-drivers (all natives) of Jamaica Government Railway was followed by a strike of the longshoremen, and disturbances in Kingston among dissatisfied soldiers returned from the front in France. A West India regiment ordered out to suppress the troubles refused to act, and threatened to shoot the English officers if they opened fire on the rioters. Then came the landing of marines from a British man-of-war, armed with machine-guns, and bombardment of the city. The same thing happened in Trinidad a little later. Now comes the introduction of bills into the Legislative Councils, prescribing the most brutal forms of punishment for all natives associated with radical movements or having radical literature on their persons. It is evident that here, ... , Imperialism is in the saddle, and is prepared to suppress the outbreaks and revolts, for which its own rule is responsible, with ruthless power. Repression, rebellion, fiercer repression, riots and assassinations—thus the hideous round goes on, with nothing gained but hatred and death! God speed the day when the triumph of the British Labour Party will end this cruel Tory rule.

Not merely the triumph of the Labour Party, but an entire change of heart on the part of the British nation will bring about the devoutly-hoped-for consummation.

A Welcome Step.

A welcome step in the organisation of Labour in the Southern Presidency has been taken by convening a conference of representatives of the various Labour Unions already in existence in the province. Though the report of the proceedings of this conference is not yet to hand, there is little doubt that it will act as a powerful stimulus to the cause of Labour and may prove, in due course, to be a steadying force in the future struggles between Labour and Capital in the Presidency. In the absence of a competent leader belonging to the ranks of the labourers themselves, the election to the chair of the conference of Dewan Bahadur Keshav Pillay, who has always been known to be a champion of the working classes, is welcome. One of the direct results of the conference will doubtless be the formation of a network of labour unions in the province. Madras, which is much behindhand in other directions, has given the lead to the other provinces in the matter of labour organisation. There is need for other provinces, including Bombay, to follow the example of Madras and set to work for the proper organisation of Labour at the various industrial centres. Only when Labour is properly organised will it be in a position to effect a just equitable settlement of its claims against Capital. The recent Labour troubles in all parts of the country render such organisation of Labour a matter of vital necessity for the safety and welfare of the community at large as well as in the interests of the healthy industrial development of the country.

Gokhale Education Society.

The Gokhale Education Society, like the other institutions which draw their inspiration from the life and ideals of the departed patriot, has succeeded, within the brief space of two years since its start, in making its mark. It already controls two high schools and a technical school in Bombay and a school in the mofussil. We are given to understand that proposals are received by the Society from places in Gujerat, Berars, Konkan, Khandesh and elsewhere to start or take over high schools or technical institutions—proposals, which the Society would gladly accept but for the lack of ways and means just at present. The Society, however, expects that in course of time, it will be able to have a net work of educational institutions in the mofussil under its wings. The New English School, which the Society has started in Bombay, has made remarkable progress and has more than 500 pupils on its roll. Further progress of the institution is hampered by lack of a suitable building, but active endeavours are being made to raise the lakh and a half required for the purpose. The other High School, at Lalbag, which is intended mainly for the children of mill operatives, is also making satisfactory progress. Here, as in all the institutions managed by the Society, the boys are encouraged to undertake and carry out successfully the work of social service. Lack of means prevents the Society from extending its activity to the mofussil. It is a matter of congratulation that last year the number of life-workers of the Society rose from five to nine, showing that there is no lack of workers ready to labour in the cause of education as, unfortunately, there is of means. Such earnest and self-less work as the Society has undertaken deserves the utmost support of all who have the interests of the education of the illiterate and poverty-stricken people at heart.

INDIAN STATES.

WHAT TO DO WITH THEM.

CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

III. *

What is to be the place of the Indian States in the India of the present and, still more, of the future? This is a question which demands very earnest and careful consideration, which it has not hitherto received. It presents a problem, as complex as it is insistent, which must be solved satisfactorily if India is to become a self-respecting and self-governing country. We publish below the third of a series of articles, in the course of which the writer will explore the needs of the situation and suggest the remedies that, in his opinion, are called for.

The present Scheme of the Chamber of Princes, though worked out very carefully and with great conscientiousness, is not quite fair to either the "Direct Treaty States" or to the "Sovereign States,"—whose interests are undeniably greater than those of the Minor States. If all the States, whether big or small, are given one vote each, as it is proposed to do, the smaller ones will swamp the bigger ones. The Chamber of Princes cannot resemble a municipality,—for, its members will be admittedly of a different social, political, and historical standing. It cannot be like the "Genro" (the Japanese "Council of Elders"), or the British House of Lords either. It must be something new, something unique, something with which history has not yet been concerned,—a creation, which will prove, perhaps more than anything else, the political genius of England.

Classification of States.

The number of States in India is estimated to be about six hundred. They are of varying sizes; some of them cover an area of over eighty thousand square miles, whilst others cover hardly a dozen square miles of territory. In point of population and revenue also, there are considerable differences between them. And then, their connection with the British Government is of a very varying nature too. Under these circumstances, it is obviously unfair to call all of them together. It is hardly just to give one vote to a small State, which has almost always been obscure in the country, and to a large State which was very powerful when the British first made alliance with it,—or to a State, which is famous in the history and song of the country. Why not, therefore, divide the States according to the historical connection with the British Government? For, it was this historical connection, which brought in the difference between the "Direct Treaty States" and the "Sovereign States." Then again, where the States are smaller, and are scattered, all over a Province, but at the same time are of great importance,—they might be grouped together according to the Provinces in which they are situated. By doing this, real representation will be secured for all of them, and at the same time, the danger of the Small States swamping the big ones will be destroyed.

Proposed Division by Group.

The two most powerful peoples during the infancy of the British rule in India were, the Mahrattas and the Mahomedans. Next to them in importance, come the Rajputs, with their big territorial interests and great historical traditions. In this Rajput-group, all the Rajput States, wherever situated,—whether in Rajputana, Central India, or Behar and Orissa, might be included. If, however, the Rajput States of Rajputana do not wish to claim kinship with those lying outside the boundaries of their soil, then those others might be formed into another group, and be given a separate representation. The third division might be composed of (a) The Sikh and Jat States; (b) The Eastern States; (c) The Southern States; (d) The Central Provinces States; and (e) The Behar and Orissa States.

The representation for these various groups might be as follows:—

Groups.	Votes.
(1) The Rajputs	1
(2) The Mahomedans	1
(3) The Mahrattas	1
(4) The Sikhs and Jatts	1
(5) The South Indian States	1
(6) The East Indian States	1
	6

The giving of one vote to each of these groups, will not only bring the biggest Princes in the Chamber, but the Government will be enabled to secure thereby the collective opinion of all the Princes and Chiefs. And it might be noted, that by this procedure, *no one group will be able to dominate the situation.* If, however, the Government do not approve of such a small number of voters as six, it might raise the number to twenty, by alloting the votes in the following manner:—

Groups.	Votes.
(1) The Rajputs	8
(2) The Mahomedans	4
(3) The Mahrattas	3
(4) The Sikh and Jat	11
(5) The South Indian States	2
(6) The East Indian States	2
	20

This number will give a chance to all the ablest and the most prominent personalities of a group to express their views, and yet, it will not be too large—like 110, which is the number of representatives the Government of India have in view. And as this number is not very large, there will be no need of forming Sub-Committees, as there will be, if the present Government Scheme is materialized.

Lord Lytton's Scheme.

It would be interesting to remember, in connection with the subject of the number of princely representatives, that in Lord Lytton's time, it was only eight Princes who were taken up for "The Imperial Privy Council." Lord Lytton, it may be noted here, did not want Minor or Petty Chiefs to be represented

* Previous articles on the subject appeared on Feb. 24 and March 11.

Continued on Page 6.

ACUTE TENSION IN BERLIN.

SERIOUS RISINGS REPORTED.

WORKMEN BEAT TROOPS AT DORTMUND.

STRIKE OF RAILWAY MEN ENDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 23.

Copenhagen.—A message from Berlin states that one of Kapp's last official acts was to conclude an agreement with the constitutionalists for amnesty for himself, his staff and the troops.

Acute tencion prevailed in Berlin last night fears being expressed of a clash before Luettwitz's troops had evacuated the city. The records of the casualties throughout the country as the result of the five-day Kapp regime are estimated at many hundred dead.

The general strike of the railwaymen has been declared off.

Serious risings are reported from Duesbsldorf Dortmund and Halle. At Dortmund heavy fighting has taken place between the regular troops and the workmen. The latter have been victorious and have taken possession of the town. Many have been killed and wounded on both sides.

It is reported that Noske is resigning and it is anticipated that a professional soldier will become Minister of War.

SITUATION IN BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18, 4-45 a.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 23.

The situation in Berlin is regarded as not so serious although general uncertainty prevails regarding the attitude of the troops throughout Germany.

EBERT IN POWER.

GERMAN PEACE DELEGATION DENIES SOVIET REPUBLIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 23.

The German peace delegation states that the direction of affairs in Berlin is in the hands of Ebert and the Minister of Justice, Schiffer. The delegation denies the statement that a Soviet republic has been proclaimed in Berlin.

It is understood that the Spartacist movement continues in the suburbs but the strength is exaggerated by the militarists with a view to forcing the cooperation of all the parties with the new Ministry.

BERLI . COMMAND.

KAPP FUGITIVE AND COMMUNISTS GETTING READY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 23.

Berlin.—Luettwitz has also resigned. General von Seeckt has been entrusted with the command of the troops provisionally by the Vice-Chancellor.

Kapp fled in a motor-car.

The Communists in the south-east and north parts of Berlin are constructing barricades.

LEADERS TO BE COURT MARTIALL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 23.

Amsterdam.—Ebert has ordered the Leipzig Court to indict the leaders of the revolution.

PERSONEL OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

SCHIFFER TO BE CHANCELLOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 23.

Amsterdam.—A message from Berlin states that a Cabinet will be constituted on March 19th, and will include Schiffer as Chancellor Von Seeckt as Minister of War and Cund, Manager of the Holland-America Line, as Minister of Finance.

BAUER CABINET'S DEMANDS.

SERIOUS FIGHTING AT HAGEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 23.

Copenhagen.—A message from Stuttgart states that the Bauer Cabinet has demanded that the troops shall be placed under a general not concerned in the revolt and pro-constitution, that the Iron Division and the Officers' Companies shall be immediately abolished and that the naval brigade shall be disbanded.

Serious fighting has occurred at Hagen (Westphalia), in which the regular troops after losing thirty killed and seventy wounded surrendered to the workers whose losses were only two killed and several wounded.

BALTIC TROOPS HOOTED DOWN.

FIRE TWICE ON CROWDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 18.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 23.

Berlin.—The Baltic troops assembled in Wilhelmstrasse and Unter den Linden in a marching order and with flags flying, prior to departing. Immense crowds jeered at the troops and hooted them and the troops, becoming enraged, fired twice, wounding several persons.

GERMAN WAR MATERIAL.

ALLIES OBJECT TO ITS PASSING THROUGH DUTCH TERRITORY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 23.

Paris.—The Conference of Ambassadors has decided to draw the attention of the Dutch Government to German war material which is repeatedly traversing the Dutch territory contrary to the Peace Treaty.

ROUMANIAN CRISIS.

AVERESCU FORMS CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 23.

A message from Bukharest states that Averescu has formed a cabinet which act is tantamount to the dismissal of Vaidavoevod.

The Rumanian crisis is due to the landowners' opposition to the Bill providing for the possibility of every peasant owning his land, which was designed as the most effective preventive against Bolshevism.

INDIA IN COMMONS.

MESSRS. MAHOMED ALI AND LAJPATRAI.

AFGHAN ENVOY TO TEHERAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 17.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 23.

In the House of Commons replying to Major Ormsby-Gore, Mr. Fisher stated that he hoped very shortly to reappoint a Joint Committee on the India Bill to advise on the drafting of rules. He thought that there would be some change in the personnel of the committee.

Col. Yate protested against the Premier's receiving Mr. Mohammed Ali on the ground that he was interned in India for corresponding with the enemy during the war.

Mr. Fisher replied that he thought Mr. Mohammed Ali had no dealings with Germany.

PASSPORT TO LALA LAJPATRAI.

Replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Fisher stated that Mr. Montagu had decided to allow Mr. Lajpatrai a passport from America to India in October prior to the amnesty which did not affect the question. He pointed out that Mr. Lajpatrai was never prosecuted for sedition. His writings, however, objectionable, might seem cloaked by the ascertion that he wished constitutional changes in India and was not working for separation from the British Empire.

Replying to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Fisher stated he understood that an Afghan Envoy had been despatched to Teheran.

INDIA OFFICE.

Replying to Major Ormsby-Gore, Mr. Fisher states that £78,500 sterling in the Civil Service estimates towards the cost of the India Office with £40,000 sterling contributed by Indian revenues for the Imperial services by India was provisionally estimated to cover the cost, during the coming financial year, of the salaries of the Secretary of State, Parliamentary, Under-Secretary of State and the administrative as distinct from the agency functions of the India Office.

SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS.

FINAL POSITION OF STATE PARTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 23.

Cape Town.—The following is the final position of the state parties in the South African elections:—

South African Party	41
Nationalists	27
Unionists	25
Labour	21
Independents	3

The Nationalists have gained eighteen seats.

REVIEW OF TROOPS AT NEW YORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 23.

New York.—De Valera from the steps of St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday reviewed the semi-military procession estimated at 25,000, including a thousand Indians. The Governor of the New York State and the Mayor of New York occupied the reviewing stand.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon will perform the opening ceremony of the Madras Stock Exchange on 7th April.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd gave a Garden Party at Government House on Tuesday, afternoon.

Our Allahabad correspondent wires:—

The "Independent" publishes that Dr. Sapru was offered one of the new additional judgeships of the Allahabad High Court which he declined.

COMBATING SOCIALISTS

NEED FOR CONTINUING COALITION.

PREMIER CONFERS WITH FOLLOWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 18.
Recd. 9 p.m., Mar. 23.

Mr. Lloyd George in a private conference with the Coalition Librals to-day, emphasised the necessity for continuing Coalition in order to combat the insidious Socialist propaganda, being carried out among working men. No resolutions were proposed apart from the vote of thanks to the Premier.

MINERS' WAGES QUESTION.

TO BE REFERRED TO COAL CONTROLLER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 18.
Recd. 9 p.m., Mar. 23.

The Miners' Federation to-day, waited on the Prime Minister Mr. Bonar Law, Sir Robert Horne and other members of Government and submitted a demand for an increase in wages of three shillings a day for men and eighteen pence for boys. Mr. Lloyd George suggested that the demand should, in the first place, be examined by the Coal Controller. The coal Owners' Federation has agreed to meet the Coal Controller on the question, to-morrow.

THE LATE MR. S. A. RAJA.

A COLLEAGUE'S TRIBUTE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I be permitted a little space to thank you for your kind obetuary of our late colleague Mr. S. A. Raja the news of whose sudden death came as a very great shock to me.

As a brother journalist I was associated with him for some years and came to appreciate the friendship which sprung from a mere chance meeting. I wish to add my little tribute to his remarkable abilities as a journalist and it would be no exaggeration to say that Indian journalism has indeed lost heavily by his sad and sudden demise. To my personal knowledge I have known many high placed Indian politicians and publicists come to Mr. Raja for advice though very often their politics were of a different colour and gone away the better for that talk. One eminent gentleman from Madras proceeding to England for one of the deputations on the Reforms told me after a very heated discussion on the subject in my presence that the Indian political platform had lost a great asset in Mr. Raja, but then, as all who knew him will agree, Mr. Raja shunned, nay detested, the limelight as one would His Satanic Majesty.

Mr. Raja was a walking encyclopedia of Indian journalism and many a profitable hour have I spent in his company in talking over his experiences. His reminiscences, which he once told me he was thinking of writing, would have been very valuable to the history of our times but the Fates have ruled it other wise. "Requiescat in pace."—Yours, etc.,

BENEDIGHT.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT

TWO DEAD: SIX INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March, 23.

The "Englishman" says a serious accident occurred early on Sunday at Rangpur station and that several vehicles of the up market special train were derailed and capsized, several passengers being thrown out and crushed under overturned wagons. Two men were extricated dead and six others injured.

THE THIRD FANTASTICS.

MISS FELSTAD'S MONOLOGUES.

The Third Fantastics appear at the Royal Opera House to-night for the last time, when a pot purri programme will be submitted. The bright little entertainment has been made even brighter by the appearance of Miss Hilda Felstead who was the exceedingly clever musical monologue article with the First Fantastics of two years ago. She is now married but consented to give some of her exquisite gems for the sake of associations.

Last night Miss Hilda Felstead amused the appreciative audience again and the other members of the company were all in good form. Miss Felstead gave no fewer than six items last night "The Waltz", "Sing a Song o'Sixpence" as sung by a doctor a parson and a cockney; "Agatha Green"; "The Old Soldiers' Story," "The Slippery Little Slide" and "Sybil." The trio was well done and Miss Rita Erle's best was "When I come home to you." Miss Dorothy Nall gave "A Pleasant half hour on the Beach," a funny little story which occupied four members, and "Her Majesty is Pleased" which represented a soldier being presented with the V. C., the Queen pinning it on his breast. Miss Gladys Baker was as tuneful as ever with "The Girl with a Brogue" and "Oh now I hate to get up" while Miss Valerie Scott delighted all present with her artistic dancing.

To-night will be the last night of the Third Fantastics who are due to sail for Australia.

OCCUPATION OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

ALLIES' MANIFESTO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 17.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., March 23.

Constantinople.—The city was occupied by the allied troops yesterday morning. There was no trouble, the city being normal and quiet. All the allied troops, including a strong Indian contingent comprising Moslems, took part in the occupation, also the allied warships. The British warships alone landed four thousand blue-jackets and marines and the guns of the Benbow were trained on Stambul. Another British warship took up its position facing the arsenal and other warships in the Bosporus were cleared for action. A number of possible disturbers of peace were arrested including the commander of the tenth division.

On the occasion of occupation, the Allies issued a manifesto stating that in view of the Nationalists' continued policy of outrage and resistance in spite of the Allies pacific policy the Allies had decided upon military occupation to secure the fulfilment of the peace conditions. The occupation was provisional and was not opposed to the Sultan's authority, but was a reinforcement of his control of the Ottoman administration in all possible directions. The occupation was liable to indefinite extension in the event of massacre or other trouble. The occupation was an attempt to rally the Turks to the work of rebuilding Ottoman prosperity in obedience to the orders of the Sultan and it necessitated the arrest of certain ringleaders who would be held responsible for the results of their reckless acts.

ARRESTED TURKISH LEADERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., March 23.

Constantinople.—Those who have been arrested by the Allies include Djemal Pasha, the late Minister of War, Djavid Pasha, the Chief of the Staff, and one of the Imperial Princes.

EJECTION OF TURKS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

PRESIDENT WILSON FAVOURS THE IDEA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., March 23.

A Washington message says it is semi-officially announced that President Wilson has informed the acting Secretary of State that he favours the ejection of the Turks from Constantionople and that this view will be duly conveyed to the Allies.

EMIR FEISUL SUMMONED TO PARIS.

TO EXPLAIN CONDUCT AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 17.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., March 23.

The "Temps" understands that Emir Feisul has been summoned to Paris to explain his conduct at the Peace Conference.

CHINO-JAPANESE ENTENTE.

TO ACT IN UNNSON IN FAR EAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 18.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., March 23.

"The Times" learns from Kharbin that it is reliably stated that Chinese and Japanese Governments have agreed to act in unison in the Far East, the Chinese contingent consisting of four and the Japanese of three divisions.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE AT MEERUT.

ANTI-TURKISH AGITATION DENOUNCED

(From a Correspondent.)

MEERUT, March, 23.

The Second Day's session of the Provincial Khilafat Conference was held at 2 p.m., owing to the temporary absence of Nawab of Dacca due the Leaders' Conference. Mr. Zafaralekhan presided. Many thousands attended. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Leading Ulemas from various parts of India made stirring speeches. Resolutions were passed denouncing the anti-Turkish and anti-Muslim propaganda of a certain section of Britishers who are reviving the old crusading spirit there and thereby threatening the world with another sanguinary conflict, demanding appointment of an independent commission with Indian representations to enquire into the alleged Armenian massacres and of a similar Commission to enquire into alleged massacre of Turks by Greeks in Smyrna, calling upon the Imperial Government to cancel the order prohibiting Government employees from taking part in the Khilafat movement which is solely religious, protesting against the arbitrary action of Rehradur telegraph authorities in not accepting a message from local Musalmans on the nineteenth and requesting the Lieutenant-Governor to warn such officials and proposing the formation of a committees of Ulemas and others to undertake propaganda work with funds from the Central Khilafat Committee.

SECOND KHILAFAT DAY.

The Second Khilafat Day was observed at Mysore, Bhiwandi, Bangalore, Mustzapur, Gamdevi Ludhiana and Harda.

The Central Khilafat Committee has received messages of the observation of the day from Hyderabad, Deccan, Aligarh (College), Amritsar, Cambay, Kundla, Nagore, Raider, Erode, Tinnevely, Bhatkal, Tenkasi, Porebunder, Mangrol, Fatik Chari (Chittagong.)

COLABA RECLAMATION ESTATE.

PERMISSION TO START A HOTEL.

A meeting of the Improvement Trust was held yesterday. Mr. G. G. Turner presiding when consideration was given to a letter from the Estate Agent informing that Mr. D. H. Contractor, the building tenant of a plot No. 21, Colaba Reclamation Estate, asked to be permitted to change the building which he was erecting from flats into a hotel. It was proposed to have 49 bed-rooms with one servants' room on the groundfloor and a dormitory on the first floor floor for servants. The Estate Agent wrote: "The Reclamation has from the commencement been reserved for residential purposes and although the Board have the right to permit the building now being erected on this plot to be used as an hotel, I do not think it would be wise to do so. The shortage of hotel accommodation in Bombay is notorious but this shortage will only last for a few years at most and at the end of that time there will be no demand for accommodation of the class now proposed to be provided and the probability is that the hotel would degenerate into a third rate boarding establishment and become a nuisance to residents in the neighbourhood."

The Trust architect and engineer disagreed with the above views and said a hotel was an urgent necessity in the city and the former said proper servants' quarters should be secured. The chairman wrote that the best solution was to grant a license for the use of the premises as a private hotel, the license being revocable at the pleasure of the Board on six months' notice being given.

The Board agreed to the chairman's suggestion.

ONE ROOM TENEMENTS.

The following minute by the chairman was recorded; it was in regard to the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta's suggestion at the Board meeting of 16th instant that in the forthcoming census Government might be asked to tabulate the number of one-room tenements containing 5, 6, 7 or more occupants.—"As far as the Trust is concerned I do not consider that this is necessary. In the Trust's chawls a six monthly census is regularly taken, and action taken if any rooms are found to be overcrowded. As regards acquired buildings the number of occupants in each tenement is recorded at the time of taking possession, and even if there is overcrowding subsequently it should be noted that the buildings will all be demolished sooner or later. As regard one-room tenements erected by our lessees, there are only about 80 such buildings located in different places and the census return for each census circle would not help us very much. For the purpose of initiating new schemes the average number of occupants in all the one-room tenements of a particular circle is a sufficient guide for showing where overcrowding is more prevalent. I consider that the information suggested would be more suitable for Municipal purposes as a guide for taking action in the case of overcrowded tenements."

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY

RAPID PROGRESS.

The Second Annual Report of the Gokhale Education Society, Bombay, for the period from 1st April 1919 to 31st January 1920, states that the number of life-workers rose from 5 to 9 and 2 probationers were taken. One probationer from the last year left the Society. The society is receiving a number of applications from young men anxious to join the Society, and very soon there will be additions to the number of members.

The number of institutions managed by the society rose from three to four, the School at Bordi being the addition. Several proposals are being made to the Society from places in Gujrat, Konkan, Khandesh, Berar and Central Provinces to start or to take over High Schools or Technical Schools in those district, and it is very likely that in a few years the Society will be able to spread a network of education institutions under the control of the Society.

The income from fees during the year was Rs. 11,473-6-0. The proceeds from the sale of articles prepared in the Work-shop were Rs. 7,551-9-0 and the monthly, and annual contributions and donations amounted to Rs. 9,130-7-6. Thus the total income with last year's balance rose to Rs. 28,302-9-8. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 26,532-11-10.

In the New English School, C. P. Tank the number of boys increased to 500.

But the most important of the innovations at the school is the introduction of some departments of industrial education.

The sorest need of the school is an independent building owned by the Society. The Society has already secured a vacant plot of land. A building possessing accommodation for nearly 1000 boys with proper arrangements for Science Laboratory and a small workshop, is estimated to cost Rs. 1,50,000 nearly. The Society has made a beginning in the direction of collecting the money, and it is hoped that it will not be difficult to get the amount required to begin the work of construction.

During the year under report the Parel High School, Lalbag kept the first four standards, and from March 1920 the higher standards will be added. The number of pupils is 125. Classes in carpentry are added and similar arrangements for hand-loom weaving, paper-making and other departments will be made shortly. It is intended to make instruction in these crafts compulsory at least in some classes.

The Technical School, C. P. Tank was started on 1st December 1918. The average number of full time pupils who work from 11 a.m., to 5 p.m., with a recess of one hour is twenty, and most of these boys are given scholarships. In the month of November 1920 a class in hand-loom weaving was added, and full time pupils have began to receive training in that profession. Besides these pupils, boys from New English School have been availing themselves of the advantages of the class in carpentry and weaving, and the total number of boys receiving instruction in this school comes to 50. A few experiments have been made in paper-making, and very shortly work will be started on a big scale in this department.

The main difficulty in the expansion of this useful institution is that of a suitable place.

The fourth institute is the school at Bordi near Gholwad in Thana District.

The society wishes to start, in response to the proposals made to it, educational institutions outside Bombay, more especially in villages. The society has got men who are wiling to go and work among the villagers. If charitable people give to the society only a few thousands, the society are prepared to start schools where technical education in various departments, along with literary education will be imparted to the pupils. India is prodigiously rich in raw materials, and if these are properly utilised, cottage industries may be very nicely developed, contributing largely to the satisfactory solution of the economic problems of villages. The Society appeals to those who aspire towards making India a powerful Democracy to help the Society to begin work in this most fruitful direction, and thus to lead India on towards a speedier realization of the goal.

END OF COUNCIL.

VICEROY ON "CO-OPERATION"!

APPEAL FOR REFORM PROPAGANDA WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 22.

The folowing are further proceeding's of the Imperial Council on Monday:—

SUPER-TAX BILL.

MR. HAILEY'S SPEECH.

In moving that the Super Tax Bill be taken into consideration, Mr. Hailey said:—"In putting forward the Super Tax Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, for the consideration of the Council I have in the first place two remarks to make dealing with the substance rather than with the details of the Bill. We have in the first place been asked whether Companies and persons paying the English Excess Duty would receive the same measure of protection in regard to the new Super Tax as they enjoyed in regard to the existing Super Tax. This protection is not of course expressly given in our existing Act. But in a speech delivered by Sir William Meyer on the 7th March 1917, an undertaking was given by the Government of India that the Excess Profits Duty levied in England in respect of Indian income liable to Indian Super Tax would be treated for Super Tax purposes as working expenses and not taken into account in calculating taxable income. Executive instructions were given to Collectors in that sense and I consider that in view of that undertaking, similar instructions should now issue in regard to the new Super Tax. Secondly a suggestion has been made to us with the view of protecting the interests of large Companies paying small dividends and also with the view of protecting the interests of new Companies. It has been proposed that our Super Tax on Companies should be so arranged as to provide that taxation instead of beginning after the first Rs. 50,000 of income should be based on the taxable income of a company in excess of such sum as would enable it to pay a fair dividend say 7½ per cent. In discussing the matter, however, some of us felt that the protection given to small companies by our present proposal was likely to be more favourable than the protection which would be given under the proposal I have referred to. In the case of a really small company the exemption of Rs. 50,000 would probably mean total exemption. It was also felt that the proposal would have the disadvantage of basing taxation on a somewhat arbitrary figure, namely what I may call a dividendible income exceeding 7½ per cent. It would be liable to argument by those who are interested in securing the maximum of revenue that the figure should be taken at less than 7½ per cent. It would be equally liable to argument by those who wish to see their particular interests protected that the figure should be taken above 7½ per cent. I may mention for the information of the Council that in countries where corporation taxation is in force such as Prussia and Switzerland, the figure taken is usually only 3½ per cent. But in any case the objection on the part of Government to accepting the proposal is, that it is not possible to say what its effect would be. I am quite prepared to have enquiries made with a view to ascertaining whether a proposal somewhat on these lines could be introduced without loss. But the position must, I think, depend on the results of those enquiries and it is not possible at the present stage, to adopt a definite suggestion of this nature.

DETAILS.

"I now turn to the details of the Bill. As foresaw in introducing the Bill, our proposal regarding the Hindu Joint Family has aroused a good deal of discussion. The Bill proposed to treat the Joint Family in every way as an individual (which is of course its legal status in law) that is to say, it would pay Super Tax as an individual. It would not enjoy that deduction of maintenance or sums definitely allotted, to its members which it enjoys under the present Act, As I have mentioned before, we believe that the privilege of deducting expenses is liable to abuse and we do not see how the definite allocation of sums to members of a family is consistent with its legal position as an undivided family. The matter will however form the subject of two amendments and it will perhaps be more convenient if we deal with it more fully in connection with those amendments. A further question not entirely one of detail remains. I alluded to it in my speech introducing the Bill but it may not be out of place to refer briefly again to it here. The Bill as drafted does definitely imply that some individuals will have to pay Super Tax in some form or another twice over, that is to say, after that portion of their income which is represented by dividends in companies has paid one anna flat rate their income as a whole they will also have to pay the ordinary Super Tax rate to the extent by which it exceeds Rs. 50,000 per annum. We are unable to calculate with any exactitude what would be the cost of giving relief in this respect. But it would probably be considerable and as I have explained above, it is a relief which would be needed only in case of those drawing a very considerable income from the dividends of companies. After all, the total Super Tax in the most extreme cases will be below 4 annas in the rupee and had we proceeded in a different way, designed to secure us the same revenue without the apparent anomaly of double taxation. I should not think we would be inflicting undue hardship, if we raise the Super Tax on incomes of this magnitude to 4 annas. This point however will also form the subject of an amendment and I shall have the opportunity of dealing with it at greater length in that connection.

After the amendments of Mr. Sarma and Mr. Sitana Nath Rai were considered, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy moved an amendment to the Super Tax Bill to the effect that where the income of an individual or a company assessed to the supertax under this Act included a dividend paid by a company assessed during the year, the said assessment shall be reduced by the amount of tax payable on the dividend at the rate of one anna in the rupee. He said that in India industries were run by joint stock companies and if an individual put his money in industries and received his dividends, he was to pay super tax on those dividends, for which super tax was already paid by the company. This would discourage people to put money in industries. It was not equitable that a man should be charged twice and thrice in respect of the same income and his amendment was intended to prevent that anomaly.

Mr. Crum supported the amendment and said that at a time when endeavours were being made throughout the British Empire to avoid imposing double taxation as far as possible, it was very wrong that in this country, they should not only provide for double taxation but provide for the payment of the same tax twice over on the same income. An individual whose income was derived generally from companies was in a worse position than one whose income was derived through other sources.

"NOT A DOUBLE TAXATION."

Mr. Hailey said that what they were imposing now was not a double taxation but a form of taxation wellknown in many countries of Europe. It was justifiable to impose corporation tax because a corporation had shareholders who enjoyed protection up to the extent of amount of their share and the other was only a maintenance of super tax. Referring to the argument that this kind of taxation would discourage Indian industry, Mr. Hailey said last year we had super tax which brought us Rs. 170 lakhs. We were told that the method of taxation was undesirable and that it was imposed in a form which is detrimental to industry. In spite of that in the first eight months of the year there were 153 new industrial companies started with a total capital of 166 crores. Our super tax was announced on 1st March and there has been no indication in the market as to its adverse effect.

Sir Fazulbhoy replying said it was true that in spite of the passing of the Profit Tax Bill last year, shares in the Bombay Market went up. No doubt this super tax would not be very injurious but at the same time the companies would be unfairly treated. The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Hailey then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

Mr. Crum supported the Bill but said it had still many objectionable features. He particularly referred to the hard treatment to which this Bill would be putting Companies trading in India and registered in the United Kingdom. At a time when the discussion of double taxation within the Empire was so much before them, it was very hard that Companies registered in the United Kingdom should be forced to pay double taxation in India. Mr. Sarma in his speech the other day on the Indian Electricity Act had referred to what he called foreign companies including in that expression German companies, Austrian Companies and companies registered in the United Kingdom. Continuing, "I do think," said Mr. Crum "that at a time such as the present, when we are all trying to do our best to work together for the future Government of India, the best Government of India and the Government of India as part of the British Empire, it is a great pity that British companies should be referred to as foreign companies. I hope that Mr. Sarma will be able to show later that, that is not his intention. The reason why I refer to this is that I ask the Council and the Finance Member to treat British companies trading in India on generous terms, in view of the fact that Great Britain allows reduction in case of income tax charged in the colonies. Is it asking the Government of India too much to allow similar concession in the case of super tax charged in India?"

Mr. Sarma said the Super Tax Act would be coming under revision from time to time and he hoped that Mr. Crum's apprehensions regarding companies whose dividends were extremely small would be taken into consideration. When he drew a distinction between Indian and foreign companies he did not mean to include under the term "foreign" those companies which were registered in the United Kingdom but whose capital was in India. He sympathised with Mr. Crum's view.

Mr. Hailey replying to the debate said regarding the point raised by Mr. Crum in connection with double taxation within the Empire, Government were not able to make definite reply at this present moment. He understood a Committee appointed at Home had reported on this question and its report was expected shortly. It would be the proper time to arrive at any conclusion. As regards the present super tax, it was going to enter the stage of experiment and if a more equitable form of taxation could be struck upon, he would take the earliest opportunity of approaching the Council.

BILL PASSED.

The Bill as amended was passed.

INDIAN ARMY ACT.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief next moved that the Indian Army Act Amendment Bill be taken into consideration and passed. The motion was agreed to and the Bill passed without discussion.

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY.

Mr. Hailey in moving that the Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment Bill be taken into consideration said:—When this Bill was first introduced to the Council it was somewhat fully debated. As I explained on that occasion, it is not the kind of Bill which we should care to put before the Council for acceptance as a permanent measure. I rely upon the support of the Council mainly on the fact that the measure is a temporary one, to meet a passing need and to avoid what might otherwise be a distinct measure of inconvenience to Indian trade, namely an undue stringency of the money market. I can only repeat here the guarantee which I previously gave the Council that its powers will be utilized only as a last resort. We shall endeavour, we are indeed endeavouring, to take the notes off the market rather than use the powers of creating Adhoc securities. We wish to continue to do so, so long as conditions permit. We have no desire however to incur the danger of hasty inflation which is capable, in our opinion, of doing as much injury to the trade and industry and consequently to the public generally. With this assurance of our intentions in the matter, I beg to move that the Bill be taken into consideration by the Council.

Mr. Crum said the sale of reverse councils was in the interest of India. No doubt there was speculation in the market but he hoped Government would by so issuing tenders try to settle down the market.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S OPPOSITION

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said that there were limitations prescribed for keeping securities and the Indian Paper Currency Reserve in British Securities. The object of the Bill was to abolish this limitation and unless it was made clear in the statement of objects and reasons that it was necessary for the purposes of Government that the limitations imposed should be altered or removed he would oppose the Bill in principle.

Mr. Hailey had protested against the insinuation that the policy of the Secretary of State was guided by the British Treasury and said that as to the actual effect of the exchange policy on the balance of trade, there were two diametrically opposite views in India and so he could not say one way or another.

The bill as amended was then passed.

HINDU MARRIAGE BILL.

Mr. Patel presented the report of the Select Committee on the Hindu Marriage Bill which in effect was to defer its further consideration till the new Council came into existence.

VICEROY'S CONCLUDING SPEECH.

The Viceroy in declaring the sessions closed said:—

It may be of interest to note that this is the last occasion in Delhi on which a Viceroy will preside over the Legislative Assembly. It is true that there is still a similar session at Simla at which I will preside over this Council. This time next year when the reforms have been inaugurated by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Viceroy will no longer be the Ex-Officio President of the Legislative Assembly and his attendance at that body will be confined to certain formal occasions when he comes to deliver a speech to the assembly. I think that the Joint Committee when they came to the conclusion that it was desirable that the Viceroy should not preside over this Assembly, probably came down on the side of the balances of advantage in favour of not presiding. But for myself I think it is to be regretted that the Viceroy will lose that opportunity of seeing members in debate, the tone and temper of the members and coming in some way into personal touch with them which his ex-officio Presidency enables him to do. From that point of view I do regret for my successors that they will be deprived of that which I regarded as a privilege during my tenure of office as Viceroy.

"A STRENUOUS SESSION."

But I pass away from that, because it is res judicata. There are many things to be said in favour of a change as against it and I will only express what I personally regret that there will be certain deprivation of that personal touch between the Viceroy and Members which has existed heretofore. Now you have had a strenuous session and some of you will say that you have been worked harder than you have worked in your life. So far it has been a strenuous session in the Council and it has also been a strenuous session in Committee and I feel sure that in looking back upon this session, Hon. Members will say that it has been a session which has been marked by a spirit of good will and co-operation (hear hear.) I knew that I can say that from the Government point of view, because all my colleagues have told me that in working with Hon. Members during this session, they have found to their great delight, that there was the spirit of goodwill and co-operation which I have just mentioned. Now I trust Hon. Members will carry away with them to their homes, when they leave this capital city, that same spirit of goodwill and co-operation because we have still a great deal of work to do. We ourselves as Government have a great deal of spade work to do in connection with the Reforms. We shall still call upon many non-official friends for assistance in that respect and so if that work is to be done, as I hope it will be done efficiently and well, we must rely on the spirit of goodwill and co-operation. But that spirit will exist not only amongst non-official members alone. It must exist in the districts and throughout India and so I hope that when Hon. Members return to their homes from here, they will go out in a spirit of goodwill and co-operation so that they may prepare the way for the advent of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales when he comes at the end of this year. Let nothing be said or done during these few months which might jeopardise in any way the spirit of harmony which I hope will prevail at that time. You must remember that His Royal Highness will come not in any sense as a politician or a statesman completing the work which has been put through by Statesmen but as representing His Majesty the King-Emperor himself and therefore as His Majesty King-Emperor stands above and aloof from partly difference, all party questions and all party disputes, so I hope when His Royal Highness comes to set the seal upon the policy which has been carried through, he will find such an atmosphere of harmony and goodwill prevailing that no jarring note will in any way spoil his visit, during his stay in this country. I bid you farewell and hope that you will now not only be able to do some work for India with regard to the question of Reforms but that when you are called upon to do so, you will explain what is meant by these Reforms in the parts of India where you may happen to live and that you will have that rest from your labour which I feel each non-official member who has been present here during this session will feel it his duty. And now I bid good bye (applause)

The Council then adjourned sine die.

INTERPELLATIONS.

VICEROY'S NEW EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 22.

At question time to-day, Mr. Patel asked (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the speech of Lord Selborne on the Government of India Bill to the effect that there may possibly be four Indian Gentlemen on the Viceroy's Council if the law Member is also an Indian. (b) Is it a fact that Lord Sydenham in his speech on the Government of India Bill observed that there may be four Indians at once on the Executive Council of the Viceroy. (c) Is it a fact that Lord Sinha expressed a similar view in one of his speeches in Bombay. (d) If the answer to A, B or C be in the affirmative, do the Government propose to reconsider the answer given on the 23rd February last to my question regarding the composition of the Executive Council

Sir William Marris replied A, B and C. Yes.

The Government of India see no reason to reconsider the interpretation placed on the recommendation of the Joint Committee in the reply referred to. They adhere to the view that if the Joint Committee had intended to arouse the expectation that four Indian members would be appointed, the intention would have been explicitly stated.

In reply to a supplementary question put by Mr. Patel, Sir William Marris said the Government of India did not know what was in Lord Selborne's mind and they had no authority to interpret or explain the speeches referred to. Government thought it obvious that no member of the Committee had authority without concurrence of his colleagues to bind the Committee as a whole to any statement, especially with regard to a remark made in course of debates. The Government of India could only take their stand upon formal utterance of the Committee as a whole.

WAGE-EARNING CLASSES AND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr Patel further asked what steps Government proposed to take to secure due representation of wage-earning classes of British India on the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State.

Sir William Marris replied:—As the Hon. Member is probably aware it is intended in the case of both the Chamber of the Indian Legislature and more particularly in the case of the Council of State which is a revising Chamber to prescribe franchise qualifications which will be higher than those which are being adopted for the Provincial Legislative Councils. It is not possible therefore to include wageearning in the electoral rolls of either Chamber. The interests of this class will be provided for as far as may be necessary and possible by nomination.

Mr. Patel in a supplementary question asked did not the Joint Committee recommend that provision should be made for the representation o wage-earning classes of British India of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State.

Sir William Marris replied:—To the best of my recollection there is no distinct recommendation for representation either in the Legislative Assembly or the Council of State.

PUBLICITY BUREAU.

Sir William Vincent replying to Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi's question regarding Publicity Bureau said:—

(a) There is no regular Publicity Bureau attached to the Home Department but an officer has been placed on special duty to advise on questions of publicity and to prepare the moral and material progress report. The necessity of Publicity work was demonstrated by the War and the Officer on special duty is the successor of the Central Publicity Board. His publicity work is largely, though not entirely, confined to advising Provincial Publicity organisations and supplying useful information. I place the following statement on the table, giving, as far as it is available, the information asked for by the Hon. Members.

Dr. Rushbrook Williams, Fellow of All-Saints College, Oxford and till lately Professor of History in the Alahabad University, pay Rs. 2,000 per mensem, Officer on special duty.

Mr. Bajpai, Barrister-at-Law, Assistant Officer, pay Rs. 800 per month.

Office establishment estimated monthly cost is Rs. 1,850.

FIRE IN OIL MILL.

ESTIMATED DAMAGE: RS. 15,000.

Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in an oil mill belonging to the Keshavji Kahanji Oil mill company at Chinch Bunder. A large quantity of dry cocoanuts was stored in the building, which was a corrugated iron one. It is stated that close to the mill an electric cable was being laid and when the men were doing the soldering a spark from the blow pipe caught one of the bags containing *kopra*, which in turn spread the fire. The fire-brigade people, however succeeded in keeping down the fire to the immediate building, and fire was put out about 1-30 p.m. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 15,000, and is covered by insurance.

RAILWAY GRIEVANCES.

DEPUTATION TO SIR GEORGE BARNES.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE REFUSED.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 23.

A deputation consisting of the Hon. Messrs. Patel, Khaparde, Chanda Jaffer and Chowdhry Ismail along with Mr. Abdulla Khan waited on Sir George Barnes and represented the grievances of Indian railway passengers, particularly in regard to overcrowding, water supply and provision for refreshment and urged the appointment of a committee to investigate causes, officials and non-officials. Sir George Barnes promised to press on the railways the improvements suggested but refused to appoint a committee.

INDIAN STATES.

(Continued from page 8.)

at all. But now, all those who get a salute of a 9 guns and above, are to be taken into the Chamber, and in some cases, the gun-salutes will be specially bestowed upon Chiefs, so that, they might be enabled to sit in the proposed Chamber. Is this levelling down justifiable? Will it appeal to those Princes, who claim to be "Allies" of the King Emperor?

Each of these groups should be allowed, it is suggested, to carry out its work freely and independently, that is, without official interference or guidance. It must fix its centre of work, and have a paid ministerial establishment. The Mahratta Princes, for example, might establish a central office at Bombay, and the meetings of their group might be held either at Bombay, or at the Capitals of the various members in rotation.

There will be many advantages in the Scheme which has been suggested above for the consideration of the Government of India. Of them, some are mentioned below:—

(1) It reduces the number of representatives, and consequently does away with the necessity of having Sub-Committees as real working bodies.

(2) It removes the necessity of enhancing the powers of some princes or increasing their gun-salutes, which measures, it might be frankly admitted, are bound to cause heart-burning in some quarters.

(3) It does away with the possibility of racial cliques or of any particular interest dominating the others.

(4) It makes it possible to include *in a general way* all the 600 states, provided, of course, that none of them is a subordinate of another.

(5) No swamping will be possible.

(6) It will remove racial, historical, and traditional distinctions between the Princes. The spokesmen of the different groups will be brought together, and will learn to sink their differences, when they realize—as they are bound to sooner or later, that their goal is identical.

Honorary Members.

The Political Officers appointed for each State, or a group of States, might also be made Honorary members of this Chamber, who are, however, not to have any votes. It is hoped, among other things, that by having these neutral members, many advantages will accrue.

Finally, it might be mentioned that this new body might be styled. "The Councillors of the Imperial Throne in India; rather than "The Chamber of Princes",—in order to keep up the dignity of the Indian Princes in their own eyes, as well as in the eyes of the world.

REVERSE BILLS.

MORE OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is notified in the papers this morning that applicants for Reverse Bills should henceforth send in a margin of 50 per cent. of the amount applied for instead of 20 per cent. May I ask why? Is it not a further confession on the part of the Government that their whole Reverse Bills policy is wrong and that speculators are still after the "loot" in spite of all the Government can do to prevent them benefiting by the sales?

50 per cent. looks innocent enough, but let us analyse the situation. No one gets any allotment unless the amount falling to his share amounts to £5,000. As £153 million were applied for at the last sales against the £2 million available, any one that wanted to get even £5,000 should have applied for £382,500. At 20 per cent. he would have had to put up a margin of £76,50!! When one bears in mind what margins mean, it is at once seen how ridiculous the position has become. To put up a margin of 15 times the amount expected to be allotted is on the face of it perfectly ridiculous. However, the Government rates are, notwithstanding all that the Finance Member may say to the contrary, so very tempting, that a great many people have been able to somehow manage to put up even this stupendous margin. The Government now tries to stop some of these people by increasing the margin required to the even more absurd figure of 50 per cent. This means that the man who wants to remit £5,900 at the Government rate must apply for £382,500 and put up a margin of £190,000. Is this not an absolute confession of failure? Is this not an admission that the Government's policy is exploited by speculators for their own gain? How long does the Government want to persist in this mistaken policy? Is it again a question of prestige? If so, let me assure the Government that their prestige is not increased in the eyes of the people of this country by their allowing a few millionaires to exploit them. They will be wiser to admit that a mistake had been made, and to discontinue these bills. I am afraid the authorities at Delhi have very little say in the matter, and are only carrying out the behests of some one at the India Office. If so, let them say so, so that we may at least know where the blame should lie. The Hon. Mr. Hailey invoked the names of his predecessors and told us they had only one end in view, viz to serve India. Does Mr. Hailey still seriously believe after the necessity for absurd margin restrictions like the above that by persisting in the Reverse Bills policy he is serving India?

The worst about these restrictions is that they are deliberately intended to, and can keep out, only the small man, however bonafide his requirements. They cannot keep out the multi-millionaires, and the big banks. The 50 per cent. margin will simply mean that the Reverse Bills are made a close preserve for the millionaire speculator to the exclusion of the smaller man who can only boast of lacs. Nothing can be a stronger condemnation of the policy of Government than these measures they have to resort to.

They feel that their rate is wrong, and tends to profiteering. They are so alive to it that they have taken steps that the commission on postal orders shall be Re. 1 per every £1. This is intended to make remittances through the post office unprofitable, as the rate after allowance for commission works out at lower than the rate quoted by Exchange Banks. If the Government's rate is the true rate, why does it thus hedge it in at the post office. Is it not another admission that the Government's rate only tends to speculation? It should be the duty of Government to protect the poor against exploitation by the rich, but here our Government does everything to put money into the pockets of the rich and actually debars the small man. And who are these rich people? Exchange bankers and a few speculative millionaires. Does Mr. Hailey still feel that he is doing the right thing by India and India's people?

The situation has now grown into a perfect scandal and requires the strongest protests from all our public men and public bodies.—Yours, etc.

B. F. MADON.

March 23.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF CHILDREN.

SCARE IN MADRAS.

WILD STORIES AFLOAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March, 22.

(Delayed in transmission.)

Considerable scare is now prevailing in the city in connection with the alleged kidnapping of children for being offered as human sacrifices. The scare first originated in Triplicane where wildest stories had been prevailing and during the last two days it has spread to other localities in the city. On Saturday two retainers in the service of the Maharani of Vizianagram were mobbed by a crowd in Jam Bazaar. These men were supposed to be on the look out to kidnap children and were immediately attacked by a mob mad with rage and one of the retainers was killed while the other severely injured, is now lying in Royappetah Hospital. Yesterday, in another part of the city, a wayfarer was set upon by a crowd and most cruelly done to death in the belief that he was the kidnapper. A similar case occurred in another locality and altogether the police have received information of four deaths. A student who was going along a street in George Town on a motor cycle with a child who was a near relation of his, in a side car, was surrounded by a crowd and roughly handled. The mob seems to be under the impression that the police are in league with the alleged kidnappers and this afternoon two policemen who had assisted in rescuing men were pursued by a big crowd. Some policemen boarded a passing tramcar and the mob thereupon stoned the car which was full of passengers and several of them were hurt. So far as can be ascertained there has been no case of kidnapping reported. This week a few cases of missing children were brought to the notice of the police, but nearly all of them have been traced. So far as public are concerned, all sorts of rumours are afloat among ignorant masses and one such ridiculous story is that the deity or demon in bridges which are now being widened is displeased and would be conciliated only if human sacrifices of young children are offered.

Mr. Parankusam Naidu, Commissioner of Police who has been constantly about in the city these few days has invoked the aid of a number of leading municipal Commissioners, and non-officials, with a view to disabusing the minds of the public of the serious delusion it is labouring under.

The Publicity Bureau has issued the following circular:—"Foolish rumours have been about in Madras now for a week to the effect that a child was to be sacrificed at the site of the new bridge. Rumours apparently took their rising owing to the fact that one Mahomedan and three Hindu children have been missing in Madras and have not yet been traced though the circumstances attending their disappearance did not suggest foul play. But once the rumour had got about, false alarms began to be raised whenever a child slipped out of sight for a few minutes. Thus people's minds became excited and they fall into panic. As a result in the last two days several innocent people have been savagely assaulted by excited crowds in different parts of the town having come under suspicion for perfectly innocent actions. Thus one man seen carrying his own child on a motor cycle was stopped and assaulted. The Commissioner of Police has taken all possible steps to restore confidence and the Corporation has been invited to assist. It is hoped that all members of the public will help in allaying this foolish panic which has already had such tragic consequences. Investigations show no reason to suppose that any gang of kidnappers is at work in Madras. To calm public alarm special precautions are being taken and special vigilance is being exercised.

PRISON REFORM.

DEFINITE SENTENCES UNDESIRABLE.

MR. T. A. KULKARNI'S EVIDENCE.

The following is a continuation of Mr. T. A. Kulkarni's written evidence before the Indian Jails Commission:—

Transportation as at present will not reform. It is, however, sure to deter. The place of transportation may not, however, be the Andamans.

Small fines do not serve any purpose. They should be substantially deterrent, according to the status of the person fined. In the case of thefts or embezzlements it should be in the nature of repayments, with instalments if necessary. The state really exists to protect its citizens from attacks on themselves their rights or their property and citizens pay for this. In the case of thefts or embezzlements, however, a thief is punished no doubt, but the owner of the property stolen does not generally get anything. He has lost his property for ever, unless it is found for him by the police. In fact this loss should be made up by the ideal state and should be recovered from the thief by instalments if necessary, but under the present circumstances the loss of the sufferer may be made up by instalments by the thief. Some times it is found that there are people who would embezzle and then would like to go to prison but keep the money, such men would not embezzle if they know that they will have to repay the amount of embezzlement as well as the cost of the proceeding if not in one lump sum by instalments. Similarly, persons who can pay the fine and avoid imprisonment and the disgrace of imprisonment by paying a fine should be allowed time for its payment. Instalments also should be allowed if necessary. There will be a beneficial effect on the offender and the state will be the richer for the fine, instead of being the poorer by maintaining him. If the offender is a first offender nothing is gained in such cases by committing him to prison for however short the imprisonment the offender says to himself "Well I have once been disgraced it does not matter now." In case the release on probation is decided upon in this country, the making of compensations or the payment of fines by instalments may be more feasible.

Solitary Sentences.

Solitary sentence is after even a very short experience is no doubt deterrent to the criminal. It is, however, a demoralising and dementing sentence and should not be judicially imposed. It may be only very rarely be used, in the case of offences against prison discipline by very mischievous irresponsible persons; and its use should be extremely limited.

Preventive Detention as applied to habitual Offenders will certainly be a good improvement. For the purpose of deciding who is a criminal the Court should take into consideration the previous punishments and offences of the person as already stated in answer to Q. 15 with regard to classification of prisoners. And before subjecting him to preventive Detention it should be made certain that the prisoner is not only a habitual but a real danger to Society if released. The minimum period for Preventive Detention should be two years and the maximum indeterminate. During the period of Preventive Detention the best efforts for the reform of these persons should be made, and the success of Preventive Detention will depend mostly on the men in whose charge the detained persons will be.

Commissions of judges, medical men, and the prisoners' Superintendents should decide when the man should be released.

The release, however, should be conditional and under the Superintendents of a Probationer Officer for sometime.

There are some people who always wait to break laws; those who want to live by crime by making it a profession. Preventive Detention may be effective against these men very well.

Preventive Detention should be in addition to "The Notification of Address." But this Notification should be made to a Probation Officer instead of a Police Officer when the detained person is conditionally released.

Every man, unless he be of an unsound mind, expects punishment for his crimes. And it has been long impressed on people's minds that punishment is for a crime and hence must be proportionate to crimes. But unfortunately the exact amount of crime can never be measured, and hence punishment is either too short or too long. Also in different cases it is unequal. Glaring contrasts of punishments for the same offence are often met with. When a definite amount of punish is given to a person he has no hope of release before that period. Whatever he does, however, well he behaves, however reformed he is, he must undergo the imprisonment imposed on him. If the sentence is a long one the prisoner is depressed and under these definite sentences there is not much hope for reform; for reform or no reform the prisoner thinks that he is sure to be in prison for a definite period. In addition to this the feeling of an unequal punishment may be ranklink in his heart; and all well meant efforts of reform are likely to be wasted. Hence definite sentences are only retributory and not reformatory. Besides, just as in the case of a mad man or a sick person the time of his cure cannot be foretold, so also the time for the reform of a criminal also—if reform is intended—cannot be foretold. Just as a sick person suffering from an infectious disease or some other malady, may not be released before his cure, so also prisoners should not be allowed to go out without being cured or reformed. They should be subjected to all available methods of reform, now that the public feeling has admitted the failure of methods of retribution. And hence the Indeterminate Sentence should be adopted and upon the judgment of the proper authorities or a commission as described in the reply to the previous question the offender should be first released conditionally and then finally. Here the fate of the prisoner is in his own hands; and being always anxious to be free there is every hope of reform.

Probation.

Probation should only be applied to minor offences and to First Offenders only. It should not be applied to criminals such as murders and such other malfactors. It should not be applied to lunatics, semi-lunatics or defective persons. It should only be applied on cases such as domestic cases, drunkenness, minor assaults, small thefts and embezzlements, gambling, street offences etc. It should be left to the discretion of the judges to decide in which case probation should be applied. People who are conditionally released may also be given in the charge of the Probationer Officer. There should be a Chief Probation Officer to supervise, to organise, to inspect accounts and to do general guiding work. Then there should be Probation Officers under him. These Probation Officers should be men who have an experience of work in some institution doing social service. They should also pass a Test Examination. They should not be too old nor too young. In fact, on the Probation Officer the probation system wholly depends. Those Probation Officers should be paid by the State, and as they will have ample work on their hands they should be assisted by voluntary Officers subject, however, to the Supervision of the Probation Officers. These voluntary men should be formally appointed by Government Officers after seeing their fitness and their previous experience. They should also be liable to be removed if they are found to be neglecting their duty. These voluntary men should be drawn from Social Working Associations. The work of the Probation Officers should be to interview the prisoners in Court, to make enquiries in the Offender's home, school, employers, clubs, acquaintances etc., and obtain reports about their precedents, and then, if they are sufficiently satisfied, to claim the offender on probation. In the case of second offenders also whose offence is not very serious they should be given an advantage of probation; but they may be tried first, sentenced and their sentence suspended. The Police and Medical Record of the offenders should always be consulted before the trial. Probation Officers should be generally connected with or be in communication with Charitable Societies, so that they may be in a position to help the Probationers to find employment for the offender if necessary.

During the probation period if the probationer runs away is caught by the police, or the probation Officer reports against him, he should be punished for the original offence more severely for probation should never be allowed to be looked upon as something equivalent to release. The period of probation should be more than one and less than three years. As probation bears no stigma with it and as the probation does not lose in any way or is he separated from his family (who consequently does not suffer) the chances of reform are greater than those by imprisonment. Besides he may be made to make amends for the mischief that he may have done. This also tends to make recompense of the injured party to prevent the possible offences and to reform those who have already been offenders. For female offenders it is better to have Female Probationer Officers. Such a System may be introduced at an early date and a report made of its success after a suitable period.

Short Punishments.

Short sentences may reform those who are very sensitive, but for these people a fine also will be a sufficient deterrent for the real deterrent in this case is the opinion of the Society. In order that the punishment should be deterrent through fear the imprisonment must be long. Short punishments are simply useless; and one day imprisonment only ridiculous and expensive to the state. They destroy the serious character of justice, and in cases which may otherwise go the way of reform say that once they are disgraced they do not mind it now. Besides these short term punishments sometimes make corrupt association compulsory even to those to whom it is revolting; and this should certainly be prevented.

Imprisonment as at present carried out is deterrent to others than professionals or habituals; it is expected however that it will be so. To the professionals also when they will be under an indeterminate sentence. The present jail conditions do not reform a prisoner to any extent. The jail is looked upon as a sort of detention house where one has to abstain from the pleasures and purge his guilt in fact a sort of purgatory.

The method of extending to well behaved prisoners, certain privileges and facilities progressively may help to reform; the maintenance of rigorous discipline must not however be lost sight of. The facilities may be increased in some such way as follows:—

A prisoner who shows that he is reforming and who may be doing hard work may be given easy work, then work of an interesting nature, then freedom of movement, a little improved diet, use of more books, some comforts in his rooms.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

DELHI-RAJPUTANA CONFERENCE.

A correspondent wires from Ajmer that preparations for the Delhi-Rajputana Conference are in full swing. At a mass meeting of the citizens of Narsirabad held on the 18th instant, Mr. Arjunlal Seth delivered a lecture. Complete *hartal* was observed at Narsirabad on the 19th instant.

Mr. Tilak, the Hon. Messrs. Khaparde, Patel, Ayengar and Chanda will reach Ajmer on the 24th morning.

The second Kavar Pargana Conference was held on the 17th at Sakhara under the presidency of Annasaheb Elkunchwar. Three hundred delegates attended. Fourteen resolutions were passed.

The annual Athletic Sports of the Grasia College, Gondal, were held on Friday, the 19th instant, on the College grounds.

THE WHITE WASH.

PUNJAB GOVT.'S OWN CONVICTION.

H. W. M. writes in "The Nation":—

The report of the Government of the Punjab on the disturbance in the province is stated, in the foreword to the document, to be a narrative of events, and not an expression of opinion. It might be more correct, and also more candid, to describe it as a "suggestion of opinion, conveyed in the form of coloured narrative." The object depicted is the Punjab Government; the colour selected is as white as official brushmanship can make it. That is not to say that the report is open to a charge of deliberate falsification. There are indeed some regrettable omissions. General Dyer does not here present his famous opinion that "public lashing" was "productive of good impression." On the contrary stress is laid on the official preference for private torture. Nor are the slaughtered crowd in the Jallianwala Bagh described as "rebels," upon whom it was a "duty" to "fire and fire well"; it is even admitted that a proportion of them were "villagers" and "spectators," attracted by a fair, and also (though this is not stated) by a religious festival: But the tendencious character of the statement is evident. It does not affect to state the Indian case, even in summary, far less to say a word in its favour. While the tone it affects is a glacial detachment, the implied argument tends invariably to self-excuse. It would indeed be hard to imagine a more absolute separation of mind and feeling between governor and governed. An inexpert reader could not possibly gather from its frigid sentences why these passionate crowds paraded the streets, wailing or shouting the names of their heroes, or flocked to the mosques, Muhammadans and Hindus together. The Rowlatt Act is mentioned, but India's loathing of it is assumed rather than explained or even described. The deportation of Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal does come superficially into the narrative. But none would guess its intimate connection with the trouble in Amritsar. In some such spirit Pontius Pilate might have written the official report of his Procuratorship of Judea. Imperial Rome might have shown more understanding of her unruly subjects than Imperial Britain; she could not have turned on them a stonier face.

No "Rebellion"

Nevertheless this Report is valuable, for it shows that though there was wide and deep unrest in the Punjab, with a core of downright violence, the loose tongues of the Dyers and Johnsons supply no clue to its true character. There was no "rebellion." The worst acts of the crowds were either incidental, and like the attack on the banks—promoted by bad characters, or were provoked by harshness and panic on the part of the authorities. Take the story of Amritsar. The curtain of that tragedy rose on a harmless forepiece. The town was preparing for the meeting of the National Congress. The report admits that the Local Committee which was filling the ground for the great event, was not "in itself an extremist body." It only contained some extremists. One of these, Dr. Kitchlew, seems to have been a terrible fellow. He had spoken (in 1918) as if he thought that England ought only to rule India with Indian consent. He had also put the blame for high prices on the shoulders of the Government, and had been so tactless as to claim credit for the success of a local agitation to disallow use of platform tickets on Amritsar station. For these reasons, or for others, he and Dr. Satyapal were spirited away. We might have been glad of a reference to this law, under which two leading Indian citizens were summoned to the office of the Deputy Commissioner, and then, without warning or charge made, torn from their families and hurried to an unknown destination. But on this vital point the Report has nothing to say. All that it suggests is that the "continuance of agitation was likely to have very undesirable consequences". The "consequences" of the "agitation" that followed this act of the Deputy Commissioner were not merely "undesirable"; they were disastrous. The two leaders were deported to an unknown destination at ten in the morning of the 10th of April. The same day at noon a crowd moved towards the Civil Lines. Why? Again, the report does not say. But we do not think it is disputed that the object was to call on the Deputy Commissioner to undo the deportations. That, at least, was not an unlawful motive. But the soldiers barred the way, and when stones were thrown, fired, killing and wounding some rioters. From that moment the people, who, on their way had passed some Europeans on bicycles without molesting them, became a violent and brutal mob.

The fatal Meeting.

This, as we have said, was on the 10th of April. After the riot the city remained fairly quiet and there were no more attacks on Europeans. But on the 13th occurred the fatal meeting in the great open space, enclosed by a wall, and (we believe) with only one clear entrance or exit, known as the Jallianwala Bagh. The Report declares that the gathering was forbidden, though not under matrial law. The Indian account is that the military veto was only known to part of the town population, and not at all to the villagers from outside, a "considerable number" of whom, as the Report admits, came as "spectators", drawn to Amritsar not by politics but by religion. The crowd was finally "swollen to several thousands"—according to the Indian version from 20,000 to 30,000 people were collected. Dyer's troops commanded the entrance. The machine gun was held in reserve; we should like to know why. The soldiers fired, says the report, from high ground *without even ordering the crowd to disperse*, but "taking action to disperse it *at once* by fire." They fired "where the crowds were thickest", and retired without even counting the casualties, which indeed (hundreds of the people being unknown villagers) could never be ascertained. "It was asserted", says the Report, "that the killed included many small children"; an important Indian member of the Legislative Council fixed the number at forty-two. This was a calumny. "Inquiries have only been able to establish the death of one boy under ten and four under fifteen years." It was also wrongly asserted that two months after the massacre dead bodies were found in a disused well into which some hapless people fell (others were smothered in the panic). This was also "groundless." The consoling truth is that the bodies were found twenty-four hours later. The Report does no attempt to explain why the Deputy Commissioner put Dyer in unfettered control of the city without a proclamation of Martial Law, and (it also appears) allowed him to perpetrate his massacre without interference or remonstrance.

The Report gives a general sketch of the rule of Martial Law in the Punjab without, however, mentioning that it was applied to offences committed before it came into operation. The Regulations it enforced included a curfew law, a veto on the issue of third-class or intermediate railway tickets (i.e., on Indian travel), an order that only two persons should go abreast on the side-walks, and a fixing of prices, which had the unexpected effect of stopping the food supplies and "preventing grain coming in." It also admits that fifty persons were compelled to crawl on all fours through the street in which Miss Sherwood was attacked, but pleads that the action of the General was rather "a *brutum fulmen* than otherwise." And there was not much public flogging. A public platform was set up, but not used. And a number of triangles were "erected in the city, but were used only in the cases noted below." But in spite of this misplaced leniency the Martial Law Commission did pretty well. Out of 213 persons convicted of major offences, fifty-one, or nearly one in four, were sentenced to death; and only eleven to lesser periods than three years.

Paternal Character of their rule!

Meanwhile, in the other districts of the Punjab where disturbances took place, the Government adopted various means for bringing home to the people the paternal character of their rule. Thus two bombs from aeroplanes were dropped on a "large party of people at a village (Dhulla) outside Gujranwala, *the officer no doubt believing them to be rioters going or coming from the city*", and fifty rounds from a machine-gun were also fired "into" them. The Report fails to record the grounds on which the officer entertained his "belief" or whether he ever verified them. "Persons riding on animals or in wheeled conveyances and meeting British officers on their road, were required to alight and salute them," and those bearing "open or raised" umbrellas to lower them when in sight of these august objects. As there was evidence of "lack of discipline" in the schools, and some scholars and students had taken part in rioting, "all" the schoolboys in a district were ordered to parade before a British Officer. It was falsely stated that several of these boys had died of sunstroke, whereas only "four of the smaller boys" had fainted from the heat. In this district there were twenty floggings, mostly of youths or people convicted of offences against curfew. The students of the Sanatana Dharam Hostel were arrested, because Martial Law notices had been defaced. In Lahore thirty-two persons were flogged for disobeying the Curfew Law; three for refusing to work or carry on business (*Anglice*, striking), three for adulterating milk or overcharging for it; seven for breaches of the order against bribes or extortion. In another district two were whipped for trying to escape from custody, and five for trespassing a woman's apartments when drunk. Errors seemed, in the administration of this extemporised code, to have been rare, but now and then one occurred. Thus "by inadvertence", a District Magistrate ordered "several members" of a wedding party to be flogged. But a drastic punishment followed. He was "promptly deprived of his powers by the local Government." Indeed it cannot be said that the Report, though eminently judicial in tone, lacks a touch of severity. Summing up the regulations in force in the Lyallpur District it concludes: "Of these orders, the only one which could be said to cause general inconvenience was that restricting movements by train, since it tended to hamper the financing and management of the wheat and cotton trades."

The publication of the Report is designed, we suppose, for the edification of the British public. It will at least contribute to their enlightenment. For in drafting its plea against the Indian agitator, the Government of the Punjab has inadvertently subscribed to its own conviction.

DO OUR MEDICAL MEN WORK WITH CONSCIENCE?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter of pity, that the trustees of human health and life, with many honourable exceptions, are nowadays found to work with sparse conscience and often without much love of labour. Hitherto the medical profession has been looked upon as a mission of humanity. But alas! of late, it is far from it. In these days of ravaging epidemics when a person is down with an attack of the one of the other kind of ailment, he or she anxiously enlists the services of a doctor, fully hoping that the healer of human suffering will do his best to ameliorate the malady and check the course of the disease with his knowledge of the boasted science of which he professes to be a master. He is requested to call at the patient's house and the patient is assured by the doctor "I am just coming." But the greed of money will not permit him to pay the promised call just promptly. For he prefers to fill up his purse and hurriedly scribbles on as many prescriptions as possible for the flocking patients at his own room. This he naturally does without paying due attention to individual cases, for he is anxious to dispense with half a dozen cases in half an hour. Hence he is in a peculiar sort of discomfiture. This discomfiture on the part of the trusted angel—in India the Vaidya or the doctor is looked upon as such—is quickly realised by the patient to his inward disappointment. But he is unable to sever his connections with him because he is his family doctor. Regretting the attitude, the patient goes home with powders, mixture, pills, etc., trusting God more than the learned doctor for his cure. However, he does not feel happy, for he knows that he has not received the required attention at the hand of the doctor, so after some hesitation he chooses to go back to the doctor's to finish the story of his condition which he had no time to tell on the first occasion. Once more the hapless patient to his utter uneasiness and at times even at the cost of his life finds the impatient doctor anxious to cut him short. Now if by ill-luck the patient's condition goes worse, he is left with no other alternative, but to run up to the same medical practitioner or to call him once more again hoping to receive better and kinder attention for the reason, that the serious condition mostly brought about by his wanton negligence will now surely arouse in him some feelings of humanity. This time the doctor either takes the patient or the caller an alarmist and the report brought about to be an exaggeration and leisurely hurries to go with him inadequately equipped, as is his wont with the only paraphernalia—the holy thermometer and the pious symbolical stethescope. These instruments even though casually applied, warns him of the havoc being wrought in the sacred temple of his brother of which in many cases he has been a trusted guard for years. The callous hearted doctor—for he has so become avowedly by the frequency of such occurrences—now realises the gravity of his patient's condition, and pretends to pay a little more thought and care at the eleventh hour once again to establish confidence in his half-dying patient and the relatives around him. Having done with the customary examination of percussion, etc., he now deems it fit to divide the onus of the would-be result, and advises to call in a consultant. If there is time left to avail of the services of the consultant, it is well and good; if not, the patient is to close his eyes silently for eternal sleep. And who will gainsay that many a life is not sent prematurely to the grave and many a home not left to mourn in vain after the only bread-winner of the five or six hapless and helpless innocent ones?

Dear Mr. Editor, the above wailing is not for nothing made. The unfortunate writer has had the misfortune to lose no less than ten dear ones in the course of the last decade, one very recent among them being that of a most dearly loved blooming son who, to say the least, is made to fade away by the slipshod method of the attending doctor's treatment. And believe me, Sir, it is no exaggeration to say that the profession seems to be increasingly suffering from this kind of weakness. For there is almost a consensus of opinion that for the greed to pocket a fee or two more the doctors, more often than not, spare themselves the time and trouble to give the necessary attention and treatment. And in many cases to evade the responsibility, they advise the patient to go outstations for change of air, even when his physical condition and strength of purse is contra indicative to do so.

Is there no law, no medical council, no pressure of public opinion, no power to check the impious greed of money now dominating the so-called doctors of medicine and surgery?—Yours, etc.,

"AN AGGRIEVED."

FIRST LABOUR CONFERENCE IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 22.

The first Labour Conference in the Presidency met yesterday evening at Govinda Palace, Royapettah, under the presidency of Dewan Bahadur G. Keshava Pillay, and was attended by about 250 delegates representing twenty Labour Unions, including the South Indian Railway Workshop Union, Negapatam. A large number of visitors also attended the Conference. A number of resolutions touching the interests of labourers were passed.

MR. HORNIMAN'S EXTERNMENT.

OFFICIAL "CO-OPERATION."

DUTY OF MODERATES.

The "Hindu" writes:—

Replying in the Imperial Council to the Hon. Mr. Patel, Sir W. Vincent said:—"His Excellency the Governor-General does not propose to cancel the order of deportation from India passed against Mr. Horniman in April, 1919, because concurring with the Bombay Government his Excellency does not consider that it would be compatible with the public safety to extend him at present the benefits of the amnesty under the Royal Proclamation." We are not surprised at the nature of the answer. It has long ago been made clear that the King-Emperor's appeal for harmony has made about as much impression on the bureaucracy as water on a duck's back. The only change so far as we can see in its attitude is an occasional willingness to speak softly and to overflow with cheap sentiment on every occasion where sentiment does not imply any corresponding action. That, we believe, is what in the dictionary of certain of our leaders in spelt "co-operation." It has at any rate sufficed to hugely delight certain of the Imperial Councillors whom a little gentle tickling in the ribs from bureaucratic augers is the most convincing of all arguments. So lost are they in the ecstatic enjoyment of this idyll that they are too often inclined to forget that they are there to serve their country—according to their more or less fitful lights—and not to carry on a violent flirtation with the bureaucracy. It is far more important for the country to know why Mr. Horniman is to be still excluded from this country than to be told all about the exquisite pleasure it give Mr. Banerjea to find himself in the same galley with his official colleagues. If the Government can be as curt as the reply indicates without protest we do not think that the millennium of Mr. Banerjea's vision can be anything but a fool's paradise. Here is a British subject deprived of his elementary rights on the flimsiest grounds, grounds which he has challenged Government to prove. They have ignored the challenge but persist in their high-handed action. We cannot think of a grosser case of official high-handedness, not the aberration of a moment but a cold-blooded persistence in a course which only the most immediate, pressing and transient necessity could justify at all. It may or may not have been necessary to deport Mr. Horniman. When it contemplates what Punjab officialdom was allowed to do, Bombay may well stand astonished at its own modern. It asked for so little, a deportation when it could have had an *emeute*. But to do it justice if its strafing is milder than that of the Punjab, it is much more lasting. Mr. Montagu in answer to a question in the Commons said the Horniman affair had been left to the discretion of Sir G. Lloyd. We do not know if he was quite right and if experienced Simla was willing to leave the muddling to a Provincial Government when it was so much more competent to do the muddling itself. Certainly Sir W. Vincent's answer taken with Mr. Montagu's—suggests a kind of race between Bombay and Simla as to which should "put its foot into its mouth" first and veto Mr. Montagu's half-expressed hint. However, so much for "co-operation" from the point of view of officialdom, which being elucidated spells, use soft soap when you must and the big stick when you need not. Sir W. Vincent certainly does not suggest an archangel of the new millennium when he talks in the style of a Judge Jeffries about "extending (to Mr. Horniman) at present the benefits of the amnesty under the Royal Proclamation." So might the defunct dispenser of mercy have talked to one of his victims. Mr. Horniman has not been convicted of any offence even by a martial law tribunal. To talk of amnesty in connection with a man who clamours to know what his offence was and to refuse him the "benefits of amnesty" savours more of the proceedings of the court of justice in *Alice* than of a modern, civilised Government proud of its past achievements and boasting of what the future holds for India. One wonders how much of "progress" there will be towards self-Government if this is the spirit in which Simla is prepared to interpret His Majesty's proclamation. We ask the question of our self-complacent leaders, hypnotised into somnolence by a few compliments, if they are alive to the full implications of the policy of "rallying the cause of moderation in general"—and harrying everybody else in particular—of which the *affaire* Mr. Horniman is so conspicuous an object-lesson.

JUST THE THING FOR SPORTSMEN.

Silk Knitted Mufflers, in plain and fancy coloured stripes.

From Rs. 5 to up-ward.

A large selection to choose from

GIVE US A TRIAL

VILCASSIM BROS.

TAILORS & OUT FITTERS,

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL

BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 23.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Dibrugarh reporting three-quarters of an inch and Tezpur one and a half. Elsewhere weather has been dry except for moderate falls at Darjeeling and Cochin. The temperature is low in the central parts of country and in the whole area from the North-West Frontier Province to Bihar and Orissa. A disturbance is approaching north-west Frontier.

Forecast:—Some rain in North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir and Upper Burma and decrease in Assam.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd Mar. 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.810 Inches
Temperature of Air	81.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.8 ,,
Dew Point	69.1 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.664 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	0.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	90.4 ,,
Minimum do. do.	74.6 ,,
Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	N.NW.NNW.
Movement of Wind	168 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water in at Prince's Dock:—

Day of the week.	Day of the month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of the month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.	23	m	0	40	28	9	23	m	6	49	14	5
		0	29a	28	11		7	12a	17	6
Wed.	24	m	1	18	28	4	24	m	7	28	14	8
		2	5a	28	5		7	56a	18	1
Thu.	25	m	2	0	27	6	25	m	8	11	15	3
		2	5a	27	7		8	45a	19	2
Fri	26	m	2	47	26	5	26	m	9	1	16	3
		3	56a	26	8		9	53a	20	2
Sat.	27	m	3	50	25	4	27	m	10	7	17	3
		5	16a	26	0		11	52a	20	7
Sun.	28	m	5	11	24	6	28	m	11	44	18	1
		6	45a	25	10							
Mon.	29	m	6	44	24	5	29	m	1	35	19	11
		8	9a	26	3				1	18a	18	3

Mar. 23 (Tuesday) Sunrise 6h. 40m. Sunset. 6h. 51m.
" 24 (Wednesday) " 6h. 39m. " 6h. 51m.
" 25 (Thursday) " 6h. 29m. " 6h. 51m.
" 26 (Friday) " 6h. 38m " 6h. 51m.
" 27 (Saturday) " 6h. 37m. " 6h. 51m.
" 28 (Sunday) " 6h. 37m. " 6h. 52m.
" 29 (Monday) " 6h. 36m. " 6h. 52m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	5d.	2h.	42-6m. a.m.
Last Quarter	12d.	11h.	27-4m. p.m.
New Moon	20d.	4h.	25-8m. p.m.
First Quarter	27d.	0h.	15-1m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 23rd March 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except in the western districts. Humidity is locally below normal. Both day and night temperatures are below the average, the deficiency in the former ranging up to 16deg. at Delhi and 12deg. at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is below normal throughout the 24 hours, the deficiency being greatest in the western districts; at Jhansi the minimum is 14deg. below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is lower than usual except at Karachi. Temperature is moderately or considerably below the average both by day and night in Rajputana; it has risen to the normal in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess at Veraval, but is in considerable defect in Central India West; night temperature is below the average except in west Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal in the west of the division. Temperature is below normal both by day and night, the deficiency being considerable at several stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri. Day temperature is higher than usual in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in east Hyderabad, but is below it in the north Bombay Deccan. Temperature has fallen in the northern half of the division, and is now below normal at night in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. Temperature is much lower than usual and humidity is below normal in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Rajputana and the central parts of the country. Slightly unsettled conditions have appeared in the Punjab. No information has yet been received from the Madras stations as the telegraph lines are not working well due to a magnetic storm.

Dry weather is likely except for isolated thunderstorms in the Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 22nd March 1920.

Numerous thunderstorms have occurred in the Central Provinces and the Gangetic plain and rainfall has been nearly general in the Kumaon hills and Chota Nagpur, and local in the Central Provinces with a few falls in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and the east of the United Provinces. Chief amounts are:—Sambalpur half an inch; Patna, Chaibasa a half; Pondra a quarter; Raipur three-quarters, Sonamarg also reports half an inch, but information is incomplete from Kashmir.

Temperature has fallen and is low in north-west India, the Central Provinces and Chota Nagpur.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 23rd MAR. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Debenture, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	84.0	63.3	66	..	9.91	—0.13
Jask	82.0	63.0	68	..	6.97	+3.06
Muskat	..	71.8	63	..	0.82	—2.73
PUNJAB—						
Multan	83.5	56.4	47	..	1.98	+0.47
Rawalpindi	69.7	50.0	72	..	8.00	+0.23
Lahore	80.9	56.5	88	..	3.33	+0.14
Hissar	91.9	56.4	64	..	1.76	—0.04
Ambala	88.6	61.0	63	..	4.36	—0.72
Delhi	88.0	60.0	72	..	2.12	—0.74
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	95.5	63.1	57	..	1.87	+0.12
Manipuri	90.1	61.0	63	..	1.59	—0.62
Jhansi	97.3	69.2	26	..	0.91	—0.76
Cawnpore	92.8	63.5	56	..	1.31	—0.84
Allahabad	96.9	69.0	38	..	0.95	—1.23
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	91.7	64.0	13	..	0.78	—0.29
Karachi	82.4	67.9	83	..	0.45	—1.00
Ajmer	80.8	63.2	50	..	2.64	+1.31
Jaipur	91.5	63.1	29	..	2.71	+1.21
Kotah	96.6	71.6	28	..	1.93	+0.80
Mount Abu	77.2	63.0	33	..	0.73	—0.40
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.0	66.1	86	..	0.06	—0.42
Dwarka	82.1	73.5	76	..	1.07	+0.38
Veraval	81.4	68.3	77	..	0.76	+0.32
Rajkot	96.8	68.4	67	..	2.10	+1.64
Bhavnagar Para	93.8	68.4	46	..	3.68	+3.20
Surat	93.2	69.3	52	..	4.06	+3.65
Ahmedabad	100.1	69.1	55	..	1.30	+0.93
Deesa	93.3	63.7	46	..	0.06	—0.46
Neemuch	96.1	66.6	24	..	3.12	+2.27
Indore	95.7	65.7	33	..	4.89	+3.88
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	95.9	64.9	40	..	1.16	—1.55
Saugor	95.2	71.4	28	..	0.69	—1.52
Hosangabad	98.7	70.6	35	..	3.68	+1.88
Khandwa	100.6	67.7	37	..	6.60	+5.38
Akola	102.9	69.3	20	..	1.71	—0.27
Amraoti	99.0	76.3	26	..	2.94	+0.93
Nagpur	97.7	71.7	51	..	0.87	—1.66
Chanda	100.7	75.2	43	..	1.10	—1.52
Raipur	98.0	74.7	43	..	0.25	—1.82
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.9	74.9	76	..	1.50	+0.86
Ratnagiri	86.7	74.1	60	..	0.73	—0.22
Marmugoa	86.1	75.4	78	..	3.91	+2.67
Karwar	89.7	74.2	86	..	3.11	+1.07
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	101.0	65.8	31	..	18.2	+0.73
Ahmednagar	98.9	66.5	22	..	4.13	+2.66
Poona	99.8	65.4	44	..	2.53	+1.37
Sholapur	101.8	73.5	25	..	2.79	+1.05
Bijapur	99.6	72.6	60	..	2.49	+1.06
Belgaum	97.6	64.5	54	..	2.57	+0.57
Aurangabad	99.1	69.5	15	..	3.14	+1.70
Nizamabad (Indr)	104.9	72.1	94	..	1.87	+0.01
Hyderabad	96.8	71.4	75	..	8.91	+0.89
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.9	76.7	76	..	9.21	+5.76
Calicut	89.1	77.9	79	..	19.46	+12.58
Cochin	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombo	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..
Negapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 23rd March 1920 was 30.013 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-49 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 22.

The market for jute mill shares was fairly steady without much business passing. Coal shares were steady with good inquiry. In the miscellaneous section cotton shares were slightly easier and there was an inquiry for sugar shares. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Baraboni 15/4, Bhalgora 36/4, Bhulanbararee 37, Burrakur 51/12, Borrea 41, Burra Dhemo 12/8, Caledonian 11/4, Huntedih 14, Kesoonda 31, Neefooria 14/12, New Kessurgarh 28/8, North Laikdih 10/12, Patmohna 1/, Parasea 9/12 Raneegunge 69/8, Sendra 32/, Sutkidih 12/2.

Jute:—Belvedere prefs 104, Budge Budge 598, Hukumchand 1 prem, Howrah 47, Kamarhatty 886 and 905 small lot, Kinnison 1,106, Lawrence 781 and prefs 103, Lansdowne 459, Reliance 50/12, Kanknarrah 704.

Miscellaneous:—Alpha General Insurance 2 prem, Behar Rice 9/12, Bengal Luxmi Cotton 217, Britannia Biscuit 10/4, British India Tobacco 10/8, Burmah Finance and Mining 12/8, Buxa Timber 12/4, Buktiarpur Bihar Railway 60, Bank of Bengal 1,870, Bonded Warehouse (a) 1,250 and (b) 167, British Ceylon Corporation 23, Britannia Engineering 13/4, Central Provinces Portland Cement 13/12, Dunbar Cotton 580, and 600 small lot, Hume Pipe 16/12, Keshoram Cotton 16/12, Kumardhubi Engineering 35/4, Khardah (debentures) 81/8, Marshall Sons and Co (India) new 12/4, Mackenzie and Co 11/8, New Savan Sugar 11/12 New Ring Mill 1,000, Peaces Shipway 9/10, Russa Engineering 337, Reliance Fire Bricks and Pottery 23, Ryam Sugar 25/8, Sphere Insurance 10/4, Spences Hotel Thorneycroft (India) 5/4 prem Titaghur Paper 327.

Tea:—Dessai Parbuttia 170.

Government Paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 58/10 small lots at Rs. 59/4. War bonds (short loans) 99/4, 1925 at 98/8 and 1928 at 100/4 per cent.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SHOULD PLEADERS ACT AS LOAN BROKERS?

Rustam Hormasji ..... Appellant & Original Plaintiff.

Behramji Hirjibhai Wadia ..... Respondent & Original second defendant.

(Before the Hon. Acting Chief Justice Sir John Heaton and the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten)

This was an appeal from a decree passed by the Hon. Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod, dismissing the plaintiff's suit against the second defendant with costs.

The plaintiff was a resident of Poona. He filed a suit against one Kharshedji Nusserwanji Wadia and the second defendant Mr. Warden to recover a sum of Rs. 19,000 with interest thereon. The suit related to a loan transaction in which the plaintiff was the lender and the first defendant Wadia was the borrower.

The plaintiff's case was that in March 1916, the second defendant, who is a pleader of the High Court induced the plaintiff to advance a sum of about Rs. 38,000 to the first defendant and that the second defendant acted as his legal adviser in the matter and drew up an agreement whereby the first defendant contracted to borrow Rs. 31,118 the said sum on certain securities for one year at one per cent per month. The plaintiff paid Rs. 37,718 and was repaid Rs. 18,718 leyaving a balance of Rs. 19,000 to be paid by the first defendant.

The plaintiff filed this suit in January 1917 against both Wadia and the second defendant claiming Rs. 19,000 from them of both and charging the second defendant with misconduct and prayed that he might be indemnified against any loss that he might incur.

Sometime after the filing of the suit the first defendant was adjudicated an insolvent.

The second defendant denied his liability to indemnify the plaintiff; he denied that he had induced the plaintiff to make the advance and denied that he was guilty of any misconduct in the transaction.

The Hon. Chief Justice decreed the plaintiff's claim against the first defendant but dismissed with costs against the second defendant, observing that whatever view the Court might take of his conduct as a loan broker in these money transactions, there was no reflection whatever on his position as a pleader. His Lordship also added that it was not very desirable that the two professions should be combined.

Mr D. N. Bahadurji and Mr V. F. Taraporewala appeared for the appellant, Mr. H. Campbell and Mr B. J. Desai appeared for the respondent.

THE JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships in delivering their judgment said that throughout the trial the plaintiff based his claim on the allegation that defendant No. 2 had been his legal adviser and that as such he had been guilty of misconduct. His allegations were that the second defendant—(1) advised the plaintiff to enter into the agreement, (2) advised him to make a past payment of Rs. 7,000 on no security whatever and the plaintiff in this connection charged that the Rs. 7,000 on no security whatever and the second defendant advised such part payment with a view to get a payment from the first defendant on account of the latter's indebtedness to the second defendant, (3) that he was guilty of misconduct in advising the plaintiff to make further part payments; (4) in paying off one Mowdawala (who was a creditor of defendant No. 1) before the completion of the whole mortgage transaction; (5) in paying to the plaintiff Rs. 400 out of the plaintiff's own money on account of interest which the plaintiff said had accrued due to him from defendant No. 1; and lastly in utilizing the plaintiff's moneys for his own purposes. Whatever misconduct there might have been was not the misconduct of a legal adviser as such. It was urged that the misconduct which had been established in the case would make defendant No. 2 liable, whether he was called a legal adviser or a loan broker or a trusted adviser or by some other name. It was urged that it was defendant No 2 who introduced the first defendant to the plaintiff, who represented him to be a man of means, well knowing that he was a man without resources, who represented that a good security would be forthcoming equally well knowing that it would not and then secured money from the plaintiff and profited by it himself. If all these matters were established it might well be that the Court would make a decree against defendant No. 2 just as it made a decree against defendant No. 1. But considering the circumstances which were beyond dispute and weighing the relative values of the evidence adduced on the on side and the other it was impossible to say that the judge who tried the case had misappreciated the evidence or misunderstood the position of the parties or had been misled by any mistake as to the conclusion naturally following from the established facts. The agreement itself showed that the plaintiff was proposing to lend money to a man who was already to a considerable extent involved.

The learned trial judge described the plaintiff's letter of the 16th of April 1916 as "bringing one down to the depth of low finance." In addition to that it gave a clue to the truth in this action which, in so far as one might hazard an opinion as to where the real truth lay, was that the plaintiff was so blended with avarice and so intent on getting defendant No. into his toils that he really did not pay very much attention to the exact securities offered. His object was to fix defendant No. with personal liability in respect of the advance and then to double the advance in a comparatively short time by means of compound interest. After giving the best consideration to all the circumstances their Lordships were of opinion that on the facts of this particular case the appeal ought to be dismissed with costs.

As regards the question as to pleaders, acting as loan brokers, the learned trial judge held that it was not very desirable that these two professions should be combined. Their Lordships understood him to imply that normally these two professions or callings were separate ones. They concurred in that observation and said nothing further on that point.

PEARL NECKLACE LOTTERY.

The following statement shows the number of pearls, and amount of cash received, during this week:—

Lady I Rahimtulla, Rs. 125; Mr Ivan Pederson, cheque Rs. 200; In memory of Bai Perozbai, Rs. 31; H H the Chief of Danta, Rs. 200; H H the Raja Sahib of Vankaneer, 31 pearls; H H the Maharaja of Porebunder, cheque Rs. 2,000; H H the Chief of Hamdurg, Rs. 300; Messrs Tokarsee Mooljee and Co., cheque Rs. 700; H H the Chief of Balasinor, Rs. 400; H H the Maharaja of Patiala, 1 pearl.

The prizes are on view in a window at the Currency Office.

Arrangements are being made in Allahabad to carry out the suggestion of Mr. Gandhi to celebrate the National week from 6th to 13th April. Volunteers are being called for making house to house collections for the Jallianwala Bagh Memorial Fund.

* * * *

Mr. Raghavendra Rao, acting incumbent, Madras, has been confirmed as Health Officer of the Corporation of Madras.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS BILL.

MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION ON SOME OF ITS DEFECTS.

A representation has been addressed to the Bombay Government by the Municipal Reform Association, on the subject of the Village Panchayat Bill. The Association is of opinion that the scope of the present Bill is very narrow and has many defects, as it does not give real civil or criminal powers, even to a limited extent to the villagers, who are to be encouraged to take a greater interest in Local Self-Government, as stated in the statement of objects and reasons. It does not give the villagers any substantial powers, except to tax themselves for carrying out works, which are at present, done by the Local Boards. In some cases these are done cheerfully by the villagers themselves by co-operation, without any kind of tax being imposed upon themselves, such as cleansing of wells, tanks, removal of refuse, etc.

The Association desires that the application or the withdrawal of the Act to or from any village should not be solely left to the Collector or the District Local Board, without consulting the opinion of the majority of the village, so that the Act may not be forced upon or withdrawn from an unwilling majority, and as such, the Section 3 should be amended accordingly.

The Association does not approve of the provision in Section 5 for making the village Patil an ex-officio Panch. He may seek his election at the general election of Panchayats.

The Association regrets to note that during these days of universal suffrage, franchise should have been denied to women, in the Bill, who play a no less important part in the village than man. Universal suffrage can best be adapted in rural villages, where men and women work side by side, and where very often man leaves the arduous and intelligent work of marketing gladly to his shrewder wife.

The Association thinks that Panchayats should have judicial powers of a limited extent, when the Bill itself confers powers on the Panchayat by Section 36, to try cases for breaches of its by-laws. The Association takes this opportunity to bring to the notice of Government, that in England, the Chairman of the Parish Council is ex-officio a Justice of the Peace, and there is no reason, why the Sar Panch may not be made an honorary third class magistrate or better still the bench of the whole Panchayat should exercise this power. In olden times the Panchayats exercised these powers. At present other provinces in India enjoy them. In Dewas State and other Indian States the Panchayats there are given these powers; and the same can be done very profitably in Bombay, which is in no way backward than any of these provinces or states in any kind of progress, social or political. Government ought not to have ignored these facts, if it really had intended to make the Bill worth the name when it had sent to the Government of India for sanction.

The Association also recommends that if the Bill is to be made a real one, according to its name, then the too much latitude, which has been given to the District Local Board, to interfere in each and every affair of the Panchayats should be reduced, and that more responsibility should be entrusted to the villagers themselves, to look to their own affairs without any interference from without.

Finally the Association points out that the duration of the Panchayat should be for three years, as two years as proposed, is a very short period for the stability of the policy of the Panchayat, and so the Section 10 (1) should be amended.

THE WOES OF THE CLERK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In an advertisement appearing in the "Chronicle" of 14th February, the Executive Engineer, Sholapur District, calls for applications from candidates to serve as clerks in his office on the princely salary of Rs. 20 to Rs. 22 per month, and what is more, he wants only "Those having passed Government Service qualifying Examinations." This is not the first advertisement that I have seen of a similar kind, and what makes things worse is, that Government officials knowing as they do better than others that it is absolutely impossible to live on such beggarly wages, should set a bad example to the mercantile firms and others who will only be too glad to cite such illustrations, emanating as they do from such responsible sources.

Even the man in the street knows how dear living is in these times, and it is a sin and a shame to pay a clerk a wage which even the very cooly now-a-days would scorn to receive!

When a man educates his children and spends thousands on it, it is in the fitness of things that a clerk should expect a commensurate return, but failing that, it is only reasonable to expect at least a living wage to keep his soul and body together. Instead of that, what do we find? Because the clerk never complains, never agitates, never goes on strike, he must needs be down-trodden not only by his employer, but despised even by those who have not received the least bit of the benefits of education, and why, all because the uneducated gentry draw bigger incomes than the educated clerk.

I address these few lines through the medium of your paper, not only to Government, but to all those employers of clerical labour, who never give a moment's thought to those silent workers who are in a great measure responsible for their prosperity in business, in the hope that the lot of the poor clerk may be bettered and given such a wage, that he may be able if not to live, at least to exist, which is every man's right in a manner worthy of the position he occupies.—Yours, etc.,

ERODISI.

Mutharpacady.

A big fire broke out on Monday in the Canal Jute Press at Chitpore. The press is owned by a Marwari. The godown was stocked with pucca bales of jute. After two hours the fire brigade brought the fire under control, though it smouldered the whole night. The cause of the fire is unknown and the estimated damage is about half a lakh of rupees.

* * *

A notorious cabin thief, Gulam Kader, with several previous convictions was arrested by the police on Saturday from steamer Aronda on arrival in Calcutta from Rangoon. The charge against the accused is that he stabbed a European cabin passenger on high seas.

WORK FOR COMMON GOOD OF MOTHERLAND.

MR. TILAK'S ADVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 22.

This afternoon Mr. Tilak was taken in a very huge procession through the principal streets of Delhi terminating near the Zenana Hospital where more than 7,000 people assembled and presented him with an address in Hindi eulogising his services to India. Replying to the address, Mr. Tilak who also acted as Chairman of the meeting advised the audience to take the Reforms for what they were worth and assure Government of their responsive cooperation. They owed loyalty only to the King and as such there should be no talk of loyal cooperation with the bureaucracy which was as well asked to cooperate with the people. Cooperation was mutual and the bureaucracy should not under the guise of loyal cooperation be allowed to dictate its wishes to the people. India must continue to tell the world that she was fit to govern her own affairs. Egypt and the Irish troubles were in great turmoil and the whole atmosphere was hot and boiling. Such favourable opportunity came perhaps once in a century and if during this time of upheavel and unrest India could press her demands with a vigour worthy of her position she would get what was her birthright. But if she was enamoured by the prospect of Reforms, the world cauldron would get cold during the next few years and it would be an impossible task to once again heat it up. The crises would then pass away and perhaps according to some, India would still be going on proving her capacity for self-Government. The civil service was no doubt efficient, but a servant however competent should not be allowed to assume the role of the master. The bureaucracy would apply the same rule of divide and conquer as in the case of the Madras Brahmin and non-Brahmins. He urged the audience to beware of any such clevage that the bureaucracy would try to effect by tactics and even by questionable means. They must therefore be very careful in using votes. They must continus agitating vigorously till they secured a status equal to other Dominions. Concluding Mr. Tilak appealed to Hindus, Mahomedans and Christians alike to work for the common good of the Motherland.

Resolutions were passed urging of the grant of one seat on the Legislative Assembly for Delhi and accrediting Mr. Patel to represent their case in England in regard to elective seats.

FREEDOM GAGGED.

The "Mahratta" writes:—

In spite of the Royal Proclamation of amnesty, the securities of the "Chronicle," the "Gujarati," the "Kesari" and the "Mahratta" have not been cancelled along with other newspapers and presses by the Bombay Government. It is natural that the bureaucracy like any other individual should not like fearless and independent criticism of its actions, and it was therefore expected that Freedom and the Press would remain gagged. Freedom and bureaucracy are incompatibles, and as long as India is in the claws of bureaucracy, Freedom, whether of speech or of the Press, would not reign supreme. But Freedom's battle, though often baffled, is always won, and we are sure that in India also we will be victorious in the end in spite of the hordes of Sir Sivaswamy's joining the other side. The best indication of it is that the above-mentioned journals have often stemmed the tide of repression and have sprung up every time with redoubled vigour from the sledge hammer-strokes of the Press Act. Speaking for Lok. Tilak's paper only, the "Kesari" has three times survived the onslaughts of repression, and at every time it grew more in vigour, popularity and circulation. The Government force was thus successfully opposed by the popular force, and at present, in the Marathi-speaking population, it alone commands the widest circulation. And although the sword of Damocles is still hanging over its head, proposals are under consideration for making it a bi-weekly, and God willing, we hope and trust that it will appear twice a week from July this year. That shows the burning, soaring, surging spirit of Liberty in the hearts of its promoters and supporters, which not only refuses to be crushed, but rises higher bolder, and nobler every time it meets with repressive blows. And may God give us and our people this strength to suffer and rise higher till Freedom is won. May He enable us pursue our struggle for it with that dauntless spirit which knows no despair nor defeat. We shall thus do our duty and compel Government to do its own in faithfully administrating the Press Act. It has not done it now, and it sems it had no mind to do it. If it had the intention to do its duty, it could have, as it ought to have, removed the gag on the "Kesari" which, since 1910 upto now, has not even once received a warning. A paper which was so ably and yet fearlessly conducted ought to have been freed from its shackles. Every sensible man will agree to this, but our Government thinks otherwise. Is not the inference then plain enough?

IF YOU NEED

High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces, Hotels and Messes. Large stock of Iron Combination Bedsteads and Perambulators always in stock.

Furniture for Sale & Hire at Moderate Rates.

ALLABUX SOMJEE DOSSA

Allabux Building, 29-33 Chuckla Street.

Tele. { graph—CAMPKITS phone—2148.

BOMBAY WASHING Co.

MILITARY SQUARE.

Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.

Pioneer Cleaners.

35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours suits and Dresses within six hours, charge extra except white flannels.

JAMROOD.

THE SPECIFIC AGAINST INFLUENZA AND MALARIA

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Special Discount to Trade.

Foster & Sons,

Manufacturing Chemists and Druggists,

Byculla, BOMBAY.

Fresh Stock

JUST RECEIVED

From Messrs. Icilma Co., Ltd Per S. S. Peshawar.

	Sale Price per each Rs.	a.
Icilma Cream	0	10
Shampoo Sachets	0	14
,, Hair Powder	0	14
Icilma Nail Polish	0	8
Natural Water Medium	1	0
,, ,, ,, Large	1	12
,, Cold Cream	0	12
,, Hair Lotion, Large Size	2	8
,, Natural Water		4
Soap Per 3 Tablets		
,, Face Powder	1	12

Fresh Stock

JUST UNPACKED

From Messrs L. T. Pivers PARIS.

Essences Pampica. Floramye, Trefle large size.	6 8
Hair Lotions:—Pompia Azuria, Floramye Trefle-in-carnet Large Size	5 4
Face Powders Assorted as above.	3 0
Soaps Assorted as above Per Box of 3 cakes.	5 8
Eau de Cologne Ethree.	4 0
,, ,, No. 11 Litre sz.	12 8
,, ,, ,, ½ ,, ,,	6 8
,, ,, Super-essence Litre sz.	10 8
,, ,, ,, ½ Litre ,,	5 8
,, ,, No. 18 Litre ,,	15 0
,, ,, ,, ½ Litre ,,	7 8
,, ,, ,, 24 Litre ,,	16 8
,, ,, ,, ½ Litre ,,	8 8
,, ,, Princess	5 8

THE Indo-Foreign Perfumery AND General Stores.

The Bhatia High School Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

Bombay.

Ten Rupees Deposit

GIVES TWO

"Railway" Bar Soap

FREE EVERY MONTH

Delivered at yours
Special Scheme for moffusil.

Sent on receipt of ½ anna Postal stamps.

APPLY TO THE MANAGER:

Railway Soap Mfg. Co.

BRANCH: SERAI ROAD, KARACHI. } PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

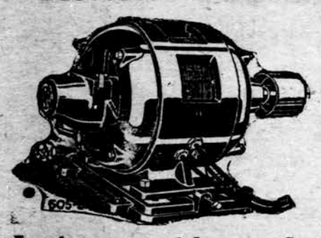
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Reeco Rider Hot Air Pump 8" new
"Gaulds 2 Stage Centrifugal Pumps 4" New
Worthington Boiler Feed Pumps, 1½", 2", 2½" New
Buckeye D. A. Hand Force Pumps and Wind Mill, New
11 B. H. P. Rustom Oil Engine, S. H.
11 B. H. P. Electric Motor, English, New
Cooks Yarn Testing Machine. New
8 Tons Stone Crusher, S. H.
50 B. H. P. Refined, Oil Engine, Rustom, etc., New

M. H. DINSHAW & Co.,

GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Electric New Motors and Dynamos



Standard Voltages. Always in Stock. For Immediate delivery upto 100 H. P. Prices defy competition. Complete Estimate for wiring Installation etc.

would be sent on application.

THE

International Engineering Co.,

ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS

British Hotel Lane, 46, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—THINENGO. Telephone No. 8325.

R. K. MODY & Co.

301, Nagdevi Street, Bombay No. 3.

Tel. 1711—ENQUIRE FOR:—*Tel, Address* "LUBOIL"

M. S. Shafting	Lubricating Oils	Leather belting
Couplings	Gin stores	Hair belting
Pedistals	Packings	Pipes & fittings.

FRESH STOCK.

NEO-SALVARSAN

OF

M. L. & B.

(German Manufacturers)

Prices Moderate

Apply

TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL

Vadgadi, BOMBAY.

RICE CONTROL.

PETTY DEALEARS' MEMORIAL TO GOVERNOR.

A memorial has been addressed to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council by a number of rice merchants of Bombay belonging to the class known as "Vakharwalas." In the course of the memorial it is stated that in Bhat Bazar there are two bodies who deal in rice; one of them is known under the name of the Rice Merchants' Association and another is called Vakharwalas. The Vakharwalas are petty rice dealers and are poor people in comparison with the merchants forming the Rice Merchants' Association. These are called Vakharwalas because they buy rice from big rice merchants and store in their godowns. They thereafter sell the rice to petty shop-keepers and people, charging a profit, of about three or four annas per bag of rice. The memorialists say they have been doing such business since about 50 years and have taken good part in developing the rice business in Bombay. The memorial then proceeds to say in the month of March 1919 Mr. Batliwala, the Assistant Director of Civil Supplies, asked us to close our Vakhars (Godowns) whereupon our vakhars (godowns) were closed. The Control Department stopped our business and withheld all the rice which we used to buy from the market. Three syndicates were started to undertake, handle and manage the entire rice trade of Bombay. One of them was known under the name of Khursi Ladha and another Syndicate was formed under the name of Pragji Mangal and the third syndicate was termed as Rowji Savji. In this third syndicate, we the undersigned, Vakharwalas were joined.

"These syndicates lasted for some time, but unfortunately, the first and second did not work properly and satisfactorily. Consequently discontent prevailed among the shopkeepers and people. The mismanagement of the first and second syndicates acted upon us and along with these syndicates our syndicate was also abolished. The Government had not alleged anything against our syndicate. Still from our books of account etc., which we are willing and ready to produce to the Government if required, it will be found that we have carried the work entrusted to us quite properly and satisfactorily. After these syndicates were abolished, all the rice was handed over to Messrs. Currimbhai Ebrahim and Co."

The memorial further states that anticipating the removal of the Control and renewal of their business as before within a short time, the Vakharwalas continued to undergo the large expenses after their establishment, godowns, servants, etc. But unfortunately the Control restrictions were not removed by the end of the last year and are still existing. They are thus put to great hardship on account of the uncertain position.

Under these circumstances the memorialists earnestly hope that his Excellency would be pleased to grant them licenses to import rice from Burma and to do the business as usual as before or that his Excellency would do the needful to allow them to renew their old business.

CHILDREN WELFARE EXHIBITION AND ANTI-VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Like Mr. Loat, Secretary, National Anti-Vaccination League, I was once against vaccination. Very shortly after coming to India I changed my mind and not only was I vaccinated twice myself, but I personally vaccinated scores of others.

Every case of small-pox that I have met so far, have only been vaccinated in childhood, never in later years.

If Mr. Loat had a large number of lives dependent upon him, as many managers have in the Coalfields, would he calmly sit in his bungalow whilst small-pox took off half of his miners together with the children?

Small-pox is a cruel disease and the proved preventitive is vaccination. In very many cases where small-pox has broken out in a family who have refused to be parted, immediate vaccination has prevented any spread of the disease.

It may be quite right to preach anti-Vaccination in England, where small-pox is rarely known, but in India where the disease is so rampant it is a dangerous and cruel policy.

I, who was once as keen a supporter of anti-Vaccination as Mr. Loat, now offer bribes and use persuasion and tact to allow me to vaccinate the miners or their children. The lives and health of these people depend upon the manager and he must consider them above false ideas or doctrine. It is up to him to promote things of benefit and to stamp out to the utmost of his ability all diseases and causes of ill-health. I would beg to point out to Mr. Loat that in India his policy is both dangerous to the community and cruel to those who do not understand.—Yours, etc.,

J. W. CASE.

CHILDREN'S WELFARE ORGANIZATION

The work for Children's Welfare goes on steadily, and it is urgently necessary for its success that there should be no relaxation of effort, and no falling off in public support.

The following subscription to the funds of the Children's Welfare Exhibition Week are gratefully acknowledged:—

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 1,26,878; Mr M S Banaji, Rs. 50; Mr Mathradas Goculdas, Rs. 1,000; Mr E K Delvadakar, Rs. 10; The Proprietors, Royal Cinema, Rs. 151; Mr C A Chinai (Parsee Imperial Hheatre), Rs. 251; Mr Toolsidas K Mehta (Elphinstone Theatre), Rs. 50; Mr J D Engineer, Rs. 250; Anonymous, Rs. 10; Mr. Fakir Mahomedbhoy Sachedina Sewjee, Rs. 325; Dr. Surveyor (for Medical Section), Rs. 200; Miss L B Nanabhoy, Rs. 5. Total Rs. 1,29,880.

Important Announcement

The League of Nations will have its Sittings

AT THE

Shri-Krishna Stores Co., Ld.

Krishna Building,

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY

ON WEDNESDAY, 24th INST.

WHEN COUNTRIES WILL BE REPRESENTED

BY THEIR

Manufactures

Under the Presidentship of India

Spectators' Gallery open to all.

POSITION OF COTTON AND RICE.

STATEMENT BY GOVT. OF INDIA

The arrivals of raw cotton into Bombay by rail and sea (foreign and coastwise) during the week ending 6th March, 1920, were 67,743 bales of 400 lbs. each, as against 61,286 bales in the corresponding period of 1919 and 1918, respectively. The total arrivals of raw cotton into Bombay from the beginning of the present season (1st September, 1919 to 6th March, 1920) were 1,559,455 bales, as against 1,202,690 bales in the corresponding period of 1918-19 and 1,019,195 bales in 1917-18.

The estimated stock of raw cotton in Bombay on the 3rd March, 1920, was 940,000 bales, as against 978,000 bales at about the corresponding date of 1919.

The total imports during the week ending 6th March, 1920, of Cotton piece-goods by sea from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi Madras, and Rangoon amounted to 34 million yards, as against 20 million yards and 23 million yards in the corresponding period of 1919 and 1918, respectively. The total quantity of piece-goods (Indian and foreign) despatched during the same period by rail from the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and Madras amounted to 1,286 tons, as against 1,884 tons in 1919 and 2,393 tons in 1918.

THE RICE POSITION.

The estimated arrivals of paddy and rice expressed in cargo rice by rail and boat into Rangoon and Bassein from 1st January to 6th March, 1920, as compared with the corresponding period of 1919, were approximately as below:—

Rangoon from 1st January to 6th March, 1920, 672,700 tons; from 1st January to 6th March, 1919, 530,500 tons.

Bassein—From 1st January to 6th March, 1920, 158,600 tons; from 1st January to 8th March, 1919, 129,500 tons.

Taking the same period for comparison, the imports of rice into Calcutta by all routes amounted to 132,987 tons in 1920, as against 226,157 tons in 1919.

Rice entered for shipment to foreign ports at Rangoon and Calcutta from 1st January to 6th March, 1920, amounted to 136,754 tons and 6,427 tons, respectively, as against 159,532 and 31,767 tons during the corresponding period of last year.

The coastwise exports of rice from Rangoon to all India, excluding Burma provincial ports, during the week ending 6th March, 1920, amounted to 14,994 tons, of which 1,159 tons were consigned to Calcutta.

ALL-INDIA HINDI LITERARY CONFERENCE.

The Secretary of the Hindi Sammelan Pradarshini Committee writes from Patna:—

A special feature of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan for the last few years has been the organization of the Sammelan Pradarshani—an exhibition of Hindi manuscripts, stone engravings and copper-plates containing valuable Hindi writings, together with valuable Hindi books in print as well. To Behar belongs the credit of having begun this exhibition in the fourth All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan which held its sittings at Bhagalpore. The Sammelan has been invited a second time to Behar and will hold its sittings at Patna on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of April during the Easter holidays, when the exhibition also will be held. It is the duty of all gentlemen and lovers of Hindi possessing any manuscripts, valuable papers, books, stone engravings or copper-plates to make the exhibition successful by their help and co-operation and they are requested to send these to the Secretary, before the 28th instant. All manuscripts, books, etc., will be carefully kept and returned to their respective places after the Sammelan.

THE ALLIANCE ELECTRIC MOTORCAR EQUIPMENT AND SERVICE COMPANY,

Lloyd's Buildings, Post No. 7, BOMBAY.

The Well-known A. E. C. English 4 Ton Truks. Harley Davidson's Magneto Model 1920 Combinations & Sport Flat Twin Motor Cycles. Five Seater:- Buick, Ford, Studebaker, Willys, Austin, Brisco, Dodge Bros., Chevrolet, Dort, Essex, Nash, Hudson, Davidson, Oldsmobile, Vellie and Two Seater: Dodge Bros.

Any of the above can be arranged for Easy Payment against Approved Security.

MOTOR SERVICE by hour, day or Month on favourable Terms.

TEMPORARY OFFICE AT **"ALOO VILA"** LABURNUM ROAD, BOMBAY.

Do YOU Pelmanise?

Have you ever properly realised the fact that in your brain you possess the finest money-making machine in the world?

There is practically no limit to the income-earning powers of the mind when it is keyed up to the highest pitch of efficiency of which it is capable.

By training your mind to greater efficiency you can put yourself in the way of earning twice, three times, four times the amount you make at present.

In every profession, business, and occupation there is a demand for men and women with scientifically trained minds.

Over 500,000 men and women have already been trained to greater efficiency by the famous Pelman System, which develops just those qualities of Concentration, Memory, Initiative, Ideation, Self-Confidence, and Administrative Power which are in the greatest demand to-day.

THE PELMANOMETER

Over 100,000 British and Dominion Officers and Men have studied the Course, including 150 Admirals and Generals.

By training your mind on the Pelman System you can do better work (and better paid work) with infinitely less effort.

A Course of Pelman Training is the finest of all mental exercises. It develops your mind as physical training develops your muscles. It is most fascinating to follow and takes up very little time. It is taught by post and can be followed anywhere.

Write to-day to—

The Pelman Institute

B. I. CHAWPATTY SEA FACE, BOMBAY.

The perfect rub for aches and pains Wherever located and with full power for immediate relief is bottled under the name

Odna's

CYPRESS SALVE
(rub it on and rub out the pain)
Rs. 1-4-0 by post free

Anglo-Indian Drug & Ch. Co.
255, Sk. Mr. St., Market, BOMBAY.

PLATINUM TUNGSTEN NEEDLES TO FIT "RECORD" SYRINGES:—
1 c.c. Rs. 3/8; 2 c.c. Rs. 4/8; 5 cc Rs 8; 10 c.c. Rs. 13:

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES

"RECORD" GLASS AND METAL:—
1 c.c. Rs. 7; 2 c.c Rs. 8/4; 5 c.c. Rs 11. 10 c.c. Rs. 14; 20 c.c. Rs. 16: ALL GLASS THREE PARTS, Substantial jackets and nozzles, solid plunger and clear marking:—1 c.c. Rs. 3; 2 c.c. Rs. 4/8; 5 c.c. Rs 10; 10 c.c. Rs. 13; 20 c.c. Rs. 15: ALL GLASS TWO PARTS, French Model:—1 c.c Rs. 2; 2 c.c. Rs. 3; 5 c.c. Rs. 5/8; 10 c.c. Rs. 7/8; 20 c.c. Rs. 13/8 each. All Post Free. MATHEWS & CO., 86, Medows Street, (Opp. Cathedral), Fort, Bombay.

MYERS PUMPS
The only recognized and renowned
HOUSE OF PUMPS.
FOR ALL PURPOSES IN INDIA.

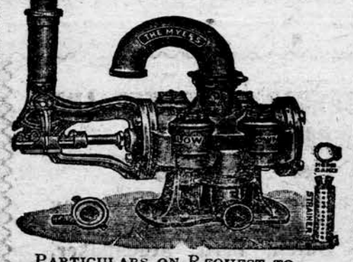
Why you get yourself confused? Come direct to us if you wish to buy a pump and select which-ever you require for your requirements.

Specially designed for Rivers, Tanks and Shallow Wells.

Capacity 2000 gallons per hour; more than thousand pumps working at present Satisfactorily Portability and Durability Special Characteristics.

Patronised by Govt.

Efficiency and Cheap p guaranteed.



PARTICULARS ON REQUEST TO—
K. B. JOSHI & CO.,
Sole Agents.
32, HORNBY ROAD FORT, BOMBAY.

INFLUENZA AGAIN?

The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."

Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza.

V. C. Dastur & Co.
Treacher & Co

FOR MILLS AND FACTORIES
SCANDINAVIA M. C. M.
COTTON BELTING
For Main Driving and all Classes of Machinery.

It is the Pioneer of Solid Woven Cotton Belts of British Manufacture.

Avoid cheap substitutes (offering in market) which are only of temporary duration.

BOMBAY TRADING CO.
Baria Building, Pydownie, BOMBAY.

It goes without saying that

Ballwalla & Homi

who have their Show-rooms at Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway and Kalbadevi Road, are the

LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY

Enterprize and progress are their watchwords and if you are in need of anything the newest, the latest in the Spectacle Line you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.

They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy Bart., Sir D. J Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALLWALLA & HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.

They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb Craftsmanship.

EXT JAMBOLAN LIQ CO **JAMBON** TRADE MARK
SPECIFIC FOR
DIABETES
ARRESTS CONVERSION OF STARCH INTO SUGAR. 4 DRACHMAS RE. 1-12, POUNDS RS. 6-8
INDIAN CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL **WORKS**
1, HOGUL KURIA, CALCUTTA.

MODERN MAN
AND
Physical Culture.

ODE TO MAN.

Awake! Modern man to the needs of the hour,
Come girdle thy limbs with superb strength and Power,
Go cast off those chains and Habits of Vice
Infuse into thyself the essence of life,
By moulding the temple which guards the Soul,
To Lines of perfection 'its wealth untold
For who can say what a day may bring forth
To the vigorus man whose body is wrought
In bands of steel, and temper so fine
For him life holds naught but glorious Sunshine.
In the cult of the body and a virtuous life
Lies the Secret of Success and the essence of Life.

Write now for particulars of our course which has made the weak and ailing strong and healthy—

THE NOEL INSTITUTE
of Physical Culture,
Readymoney Bldg., Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

Vafiadis
Egyptian
Cigarettes

Renowned the world over for their delicate and charming aroma.

Brands to suit Individual tastes.

	Per box of 100 Rs	as
Albion (Gold Tipped)	5	12
Horus (Russian Style) New Brands	6	4
Dames („ „)	6	8
Odalisques	6	12
Laura (Silver Tipped) New Brand	7	8
Fellahs	4	8
Cleopatra	5	0
Ghazis	5	0
Kitchener	5	12
Best Egyptian	6	0
Non Plus Utra	6	12
Fleur D'Orient	7	4
Admiral	8	0
Yildiz (in flat enamelled tins) of 100's	8	0
„ („ „ „ of 25's	8	0
Crown Prince	8	8
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	9	8
Imperial Bouquet (in enamelled tin)	10	0
Nectars (Gold Tipped)	10	8
Myrto („ „) in enamelled boxes of 25, New Brand	10	8
Khedivials (Extra large size)	12	0
Yenidje Tobacco	3	8

Per ½ lb. tin

They are all favourites in the Best Circles of Society—Send a trial order NOW

Th. Vafiadis & Co.,
78, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Head Office: CAIRO, EGYPT.
Branches CALCUTTA, RANGOON & LONDON.
T. V. & Co.

"ORGANISED LOOT."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In continuation of my two previous letters on "Organised Loot", I crave your indulgence to assign the following a place that it deserves in your widely read paper.

Sir, it was a very right and opportune step on the part of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau to have convened a meeting of the citizens of Bombay not only to give expression to their feelings of bitter disappointment, but also to record their emphatic protest against the currency manipulations of those who profess to have India's financial interests at heart. The overflowing number of the audience, the warmth with which each resolution was hailed, and the unequivocal language of the speeches of the representatives of commerce and trade of Bombay, are in themselves sufficient proofs that what is being high-handedly and ignorantly done on the heights of Simla, in utter defiance of the representatives of the country, is not what is being done either in the interests of the masses or of the classes. It is high time that the officials should learn, far removed from the active centres as they are, to guage the depth of Indian feeling and to discriminate between India's and Great Britain's conflicting interests.

The question regarding frittering away India's reserves which Messrs. Bomanji and Madon so ably and forcefully threshed out, requires nothing more for its conclusiveness. Mr. Bomanji who showed how at every weekly sale of the Reverse Councils, the Indian masses, from whose money our reserves are built up, have to lose 1½ crores of rupees, i.e. to say, 6 crores of rupees in every month. Nobody knows how long these sales are to continue, but they would mean at this rate, the country will see itself involved in an annual loss of 72 crores of rupees. Has the Hon. Mr. Hailey ever seriously thought that these 72 crores are to be fetched away from the pockets of the toiling millions? If he had, he would never have resorted to such a policy which spells ruin. It is common knowledge that when he could not answer the criticism of his opponents, he flew away at a tangent and indulged in irrelevant personal reflections. Instead of being convinced by his such attitude, the people of India have begun to feel sure that, tempering and tinkering with our ill-managed currency, our interests are being sacrificed to those of the United Kingdom, and that what is being done, in the teeth of opposition, is not meant to augment India's interests.

Greatest becomes our regret when we find some of our European associates throwing their weight with the Government policy. But I think there is nothing to wonder at, inasmuch as their sojourn in India being temporary, they are a commercially favoured class and as such, they have their own special interests to serve. Mr. Madon is perfectly right in his answer to the criticisms of the "Statesman" and has conclusively proved that the victims of these manipulations are the masses, whose cause our Anglo-Indian friends so much champion, and which they so loudly cry is at their heart.

In conclusion, I wish the strong protest raised by the commercial community of Bombay, will produce its desired effect on the "Olympians" of the Simla heights and they would refrain from "white-washing" the utterly-ruinous policy pursued by them, and begin a new era with the adoption of the right policy so persistently advocated by the country at large.—Yours, etc.,

HANSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSEY.
Bombay, March 23.

CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE AT RATNAGRI.

NEED FOR SECRETARIES' TRAINING CLASS.

A correspondent writes:—

The first Cooperative Conference of the Ratnagiri District held its sittings on 14th and 15th instant under the presidency of Mr. R. M. Sane of Bars i, Divisional Honorary Organiser, Cooperative Societies, C.D. About 200 delegates of all societies in the District attended the Conference. The Bombay Cooperative Central Institute was represented by Mr. Jambhekar and the Bombay Central Cooperative Bank by Mr. Ramanikrai N. Mehta, Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S., Assistant Registrar Cooperative Societies C. D. and other officers of the Department were present.

The President in his opening speech gave the history of the movement in Europe and India and emphasised the great necessity of enlisting the sympathy of all to further this beneficent movement which has a great potentiality to uplift the condition of the masses economically, socially and morally and he especially laid stress upon the moral aspect of the movement without which sound progress was not possible. He also dilated upon the local conditions of the District and exhorted the audience to take up the work of starting consumption societies and Land Improvement Societies which are the greatest wants of the District. Several resolutions on fishermen's societies, sale societies, consumption societies and other cooperative subjects were passed. The necessity of a Secretaries' Training Class is being keenly felt and a local Committee has been appointed to start a Junior Training Class for Ratnagiri and Kolaba Districts in November next. The Ratnagiri District being inaccessible and having a Khoti system is comparatively backward in the cooperative movement but it is hoped that the impetus given by this conference will lead to better results. The Conference was a success owing to the enthusiasm of Raosaheb Parulekar, Messrs. Padhye, Ranade and Messrs. Athalye, Agashe and Mainkar, Honorary Organisers and Mr. Dandavate Auditor of the District.

OPEN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The Hyderabad Open Tennis Tournament, in honour of H. E. H. the Nizam's birthday, will be played between 1st and 15th April at Hyderabad. Details of the Tournament can be had from the Secretary, Kunta Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).

Your Breakfast Coffee
will be a real joy—if

you prepare half-and-half with hot, rich Glaxo—the milk with the real English flavour.

Glaxo is the rich milk of British-bred dairy cows from which the water has been removed by the Glaxo Process. This process presents the nourishing solids of the milk in the form of a dry powder, which, packed in a parchment bag inside an airtight sealed tin, comes to you across the seas with all its freshness and flavour unimpaired.

All you have to do is to add *boiling water only* (a half-pint to three dessertspoonfuls of Glaxo). Mix as much as you require *when* you require it—the rest will keep for a considerable period, if the tin be kept tightly closed and in a cool place.

Make your Breakfast Coffee with

Glaxo

the milk with the real English flavour

If your Chemist or Dealer cannot supply please send his name and address to "Glaxo Special Representative" c/o S. F. COLAH & CO., 70, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ESSENTIALS OF LIFE.

The Doctor is essential for your Health,
The Lawyer is essential for your person and property,
The Merchant is essential for your necessities in Life,
Some profession is essential for acquiring Wealth and,
Above all a Policy with us is essential for you and your family.

*Because of our Plans, our Terms, and especially our

Special Benefits:—

For particulars of which apply to,

Branch Manager,
The Great Eastern L. A. Co., Ltd.
12/14 CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

COSSI SILK

Suiting piece complete for one Suit size 3¼ yds × 54 in, Rs. 12 per piece.

Pure Silk piece Complete for one Suit 3¼ yds × 54 Price Rs. 21 per piece

Pure Silk Piece for Shirts plain, Twill and Striped in best designs Size 3¼ yds × 54 inches Rs. 17 per piece

Pure Satin Silk Dhotie with fancy borders available in different colours Size 5 yards × 45 inches Rs. 15

32 BRASS TOYS
40 WOODEN TOYS] Rs. 5 per set

well polished and coloured

Order from

The Standard Silk Mfg. Co.,
BENARES CITY.

ASK FOR
KABUTO PILSENER BEER
(BEST AND REFRESHING)
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

SOLE AGENTS:
JEENA & Co.
Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
3-6, Old Court House Corner, CALCUTTA.
Agents Wanted where not Represented.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.
is THE tried specific for Ague Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12/-
KARNIK Depot BOMBAY 4.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture

P. O. BOX 888, BOMBAY.

SIDLEY DOOARS TEA
Company, Limited.
Registered Office—7, SWALLOW LANE, CALCUTTA.
CAPITAL Rs. - - - 3,00,000
Divided into 6000 shares of Rs. 50 each. Payable in ten instalments of Rs. 5 each.
GARDEN—Comprising of 2000 acres of first class virgin tea soil adjoining to THE KOKRAJHAR TEA ESTATE of the Bijni Dooars Tea Co., Ltd. Garden work progressing smoothly. Growth of plants most satisfactory.
Dividend Expected 100 per cent.
For Prospectus, etc. please apply sharp to the Managing Agents:—
The Anandanoyee Tea Agency, Ltd.

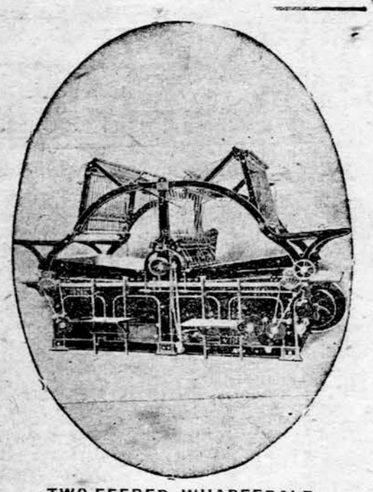
Mark this address → **CHHAGANLAL & Co.,** 3 Carnac Bunder, BOMBAY. for Metals of all kinds.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE PRESS

Telegraphic Address:— "CHRONICLE."

Telephone:— No. 2337.

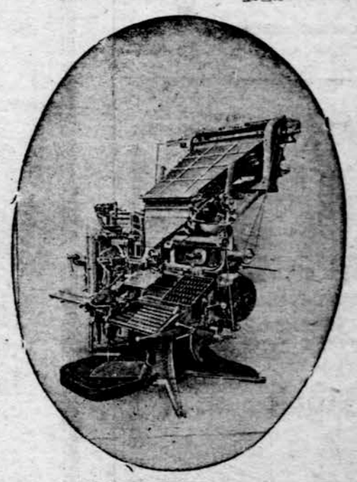
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY



TWO-FEEDER WHARFEDALE. PAYNE'S PATENT IMPROVED.

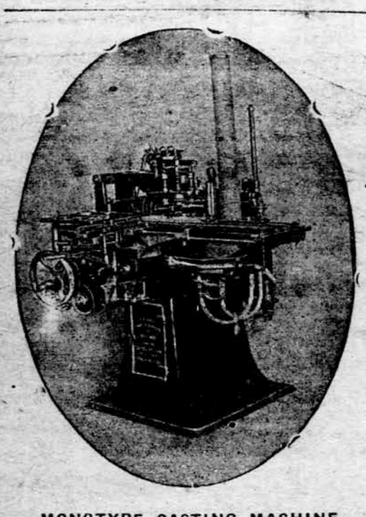
Undertakes all kinds of Printing Works . . .

Customers have expressed their entire satisfaction with our printing . . . . . .



LINOTYPE MACHINE, MODEL No. 4.

ACCURACY AND QUICK DESPATCH.



MONOTYPE CASTING MACHINE, FRONT VIEW.

Latest and Best Machinery . . . . . .

Best selection of New Types. . . . . .

Best Kind of Work Turned Out . . . .

WIRE STITCHING MACHINE.

For Quotations—Apply to the General Manager.

J. F. T.

FROM Rs. 7-8 TO Rs. 25-0-0

FROM Rs. 7-8 TO Rs. 25-0-0

Jhaveri Bros. & Co.

JEWELLERY, SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, FANCY LEATHER GOODS MERCHANTS,

BARIA MANSION,

Opposite Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

LARGE & FRESH STOCK OF

Mill Beltings, Hydraulic Pump Leather, Roller Skins, Chrome Picking Bands, Suit and Attache Cases (real crocodile), Trunks, Bags, Leggings and Gaiters,

GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs.	as.	GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs.	as.
Glace Kid Shoes	4	4	Marching Boots	14	0
Million Shoes M. S.	5	6	Superior Shoes H.S.	10	6
Million Boots	6	10	Canvas Shoes	4	12
Monsoon Boots	6	14	Superior Boots H. S.	12	6
Albert Slippers from Rs. 4-2 & Rs. 5			Ladies Shoes	5	10
Boys Boots	5	0	„ Boots	9	0

Packing and Postage Extra.

Trunks (all solid leather) 42" to 30" Rs. 85 to Rs. 65.

Suit Cases 30" to 20" Rs. 70 to Rs. 45. Hand Bags 12" to 24" Rs 16 to Rs. 36

25 per cent advance money required from outstation Customers.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

SUTOR & Co.,

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Agents:—The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Sion, BOMBAY.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

PROF. JAMES'.

Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and cases of weariness after slight effort. These Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Rs. 1-4-0.

Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-8-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Market, BOMBAY.

BEST FOUNTAIN PENS.

SMALL profits, quick returns. Blackbird, the standard low-priced Fountain Pen Rs. 3-12. Watermans Ideal Rs. 7-8, Swan Rs. 6, Safety or self-filling Watermans, Rs. 10, Amulet cooling glass, the patent glare protector, smoke glass Rs. 7-8, Amber glass Rs. 12, Silver cross writing pad Rs. 1-4, 100 covers Re. 1. Other stationeries wholesale and retail.

Apply to:—

THE INDIAN TRADING CO.,

Prag Mahal, Dhoby Talao, BOMBAY.

9619

Krishnalla Ramakunt Sharma.

LEADING SANSKRIT ASTROLOGER PALMIST AND CLAIROVOYANT.

99, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay, Market.

When in difficulty, worry, or trouble, consult us and save yourself lifetime sorrow and misery. Be guided by your astral friends and your horoscope.

If you are losing money in business shares, cotton, silver, yarn, linseed, etc., come to us and we will forecast you the daily truthful fall and rise all over India by our prayers and mantras and assist you to recoup your losses.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West, BOMBAY.

ONLY PLACE

IN INDIA WHERE

HYDROCELE

IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERTS CENT PER CENT.

By painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.

N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced?

KYL-FYRE

THE FIRE EXTINGUISHER

BEST BY TEST—LASTS INDEFINITELY

SIMPLE, EFFICIENT AND ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.

KYL-FYRE can be used anywhere.

Over 2 00,000 shops, building and factories are now supplied with them

OVER 20,00,000 NOW IN USE

Sole Agents for

INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

J. A. BEGBIE & CO.

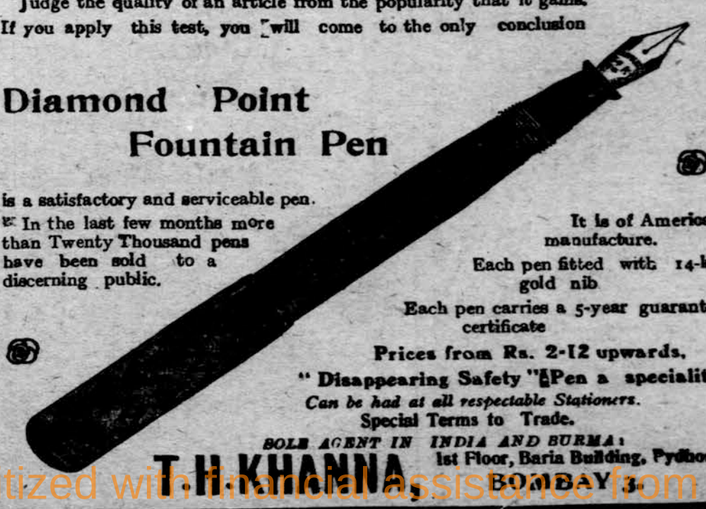
COOK'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

DISTRIBUTING AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:—N. C. SHROFF & Co.

B. A. A. Co. CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Judge the quality of an article from the popularity that it gains. If you apply this test, you will come to the only conclusion

Diamond Point Fountain Pen



is a satisfactory and serviceable pen. In the last few months more than Twenty Thousand pens have been sold to a discerning public.

It is of American manufacture.

Each pen fitted with 14-kt. gold nib

Each pen carries a 5-year guarantee certificate

Prices from Rs. 2-12 upwards.

"Disappearing Safety" Pen a speciality.

Can be had at all respectable Stationers.

Special Terms to Trade.

SOLE AGENT IN INDIA AND BURMA:

T. H. KHANNA, 1st Floor, Baria Building, Pydhonie BOMBAY 3.

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's

Influenza Preventive and Curative

One of the greatest triumphs of Prof. T. K. Gajjar saved millions in the last epidemic.

It is always advisable to stock a bottle 4 oz. Re 1.

KEMP & CO.,

CHARNI ROAD, BOMBAY.

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant,

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS LAUNDERER AND CLEANERS

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.

Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

A Resolution

We will send to the best of our ability our Famous Benares articles as follows

(1) Beautiful, Hardwear, Economical and Finest COSSI SILK SUIT PIECES
Each piece for one complete suit, Rs. 12 per piece.

(2) Benares Sarees, in best styles and workmanship, Price, Rs. 35 upwards each.

(3) A set of 36 Brass Kitchen Toys suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs. Price, Rs. 5 per set.

(4) A set of Cossi Silk (a) Two handkerchiefs (b) Two piare Socks (c) Two Soft collars Rs. 3 per set.

(5) Brass Gods and Goddesses, such as Rama, Krishna, Durga, Lakhshmi, Monkey-god, etc., Rs. 2 each.

(6) A set of 12 coloured painted wood toys, such as elephant, horse, camel, cow, etc., Rs. 5 per set

(7) Tobacco or Surti pills and powder, Price, Rs 10 to 40 per seer.

Readers! This resolution is open to you by— These offers can be yours. Order this very minute from :—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY,
Benares City.

PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigor, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left abnormal weakness.

Huxley's Ner-Vigor

As organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, combines the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalized, followed by a corresponding improvement of the system.

Original basics of 50 doses throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

Conklin's

SELF FILLING FOUNTAIN PENS.

For Banks, Offices, and People of Affairs.

Prices Rs. 8 to Rs. 28 each.

Also

"RELIABLE" FOUNTAIN PENS at Rs. 4-8 each.

Wholesale and Retail Distributors.

Bhimji Jayraj & Co.
251, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

MIA MAHOMED HAJI JAN MAHOMED

Government and Railway Contractor

CHOTANI

Ship Chandler, Timber & Hardware Merchant

Keeps a Very Large Stock

OF

Iron, Galvanized, Steam, Copper and Lead Pipes; Canvas, Hose and Best Sail Navy Canvas; English and Japanese Zinc Slabs, Bolts, Nuts and Washers; Steel, Tool Mining, and High Speed Air Hardening, by Edgar Allens,

Best English Leather Belting by Geo. Angus; Screws, Augers, English Mild Steel Plates, Marine Glue, etc., etc., etc.

Office & Godown at Khaduck, Dontad Road

Telephone No. 622. BOMBAY. Tel. Address SHAIKDILL.

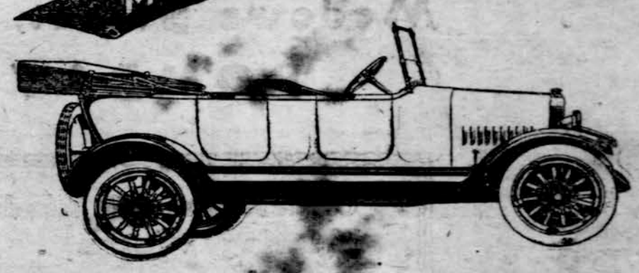
JUST ARRIVED

Quick Responding — Economical

FOUR CYLINDER — FOUR SEATER

The Seneca MOTOR CAR

FOSTORIA, O. U.S.A.



25 Miles to Gallon of Gasoline

Magneto Ignition, Electric Starter and lighting. Spare parts in Stock

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:

The Victoria Motor Works & Garage

New Churni Road, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE: No. 4401. TELEGRAPH: Virworks.

SOLE AGENTS:

Jamshedji Ratanji & Co.

M. PONDA & Co.

Machinery, Hardware and Timber Merchants and Suppliers of Building Materials. Stock also Miscellaneous Stores required by Railways, Public Works, Water Works and Municipalities.

Godowns at :—
Ghorupdev and Lohar Street.

Offices ;—
Lohar Street, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

Telegrams :—"SYLVAN."

3

Big Reasons why all the leading firms get their Stationery from us

Reason No 1—Best Quality

Reason No 2—Lowest Prices

AND

Reason No 3—Prompt Service.

Let us know what You require—

Bombay Stationery Mart,

Victoria Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE LEADING AND ORIGINAL FIRM OF
OCCULITS and OPTICIANS
Dinshaw M. Dastoor & Co.

Est. 1886.

71, Esplanade Road, near Currency Bank and Medows Street, Fort.

The first and only Firm that introduced Retinoscopy (the only scientific method of testing eyesight) in Bombay. Ours is the only firm that gives the benefits of a free consultation to purchasers of glasses of an **Ophthalmic Surgeon** from the **Royal London Ophthalmic Moorfields, Hospital.**

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government high officials, members of the Legal and Medical profession, Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinions we hold, is a sufficient recommendation of our scientific working and high quality of goods.

We make all sorts of high quality lenses, *i.e.* **Kryptok** and various other forms of bifocal and Sphericals Cylinders, Sphero Cylinders **Toric** Prisms and their combinations in white **Sir William Crookes** and others Tinted lenses.

Vacuum Flasks.

FROM

Ice-Hot and Hotskold

BOTTLES, JARS AND CARAFES.

PINT AND QUART SIZES.

Arms & Ammunition Mart,

MAHOMEDALLY NOORBHOY
Near Cleveland Market, BOMBAY, 3.
Telegrams—"SHOOTER."

ELECTRIC FANS

FIXTURES
METALLIC
LAMPS
ACCESSORIES.

The London, Eastern and American Trading Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MARBLE

STATUES
BUSTS
FOUNTAINS
PILLARS
VASES

of Genuine statuary and carrara marble suitable for Parks, Palaces and Gardens prepared by best artists of Italy, just arrived are offered at most reduced prices.

Please visit our show rooms.

C. BHOGILAL & Co.
opp. Town Hall, El. Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address: "WHITE PAINT." Telephone: No. 3953.

THE
Pioneer Indian Paint & Oil Works, Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

1. Genuine and reduced White Zinc Oxide Paints.
2. Genuine and reduced White Lead Paints.
3. Red Oxide, Chocolate, Yellow, Black, Green, Grey, Blue Paints, etc., etc.
4. Genuine Double Boiled Linseed Oil, Pale Boiled Linseed Oil
5. Black Japan, Brunswick Black, etc.
6. All Sorts of Varnishes
7. All kinds and Colours of Dispensers
8. Steel Travelling Trunks, Hat boxes, Cashboxes, Drums and Kegs, etc.

N. B.—Enquiries for the above will receive prompt and proper attention

[REGISTERED OFFICE—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MANAGING AGENTS:—Messrs. WACHA DOSHI & Co.

"GUNC"

Cures acute cases without Copaiba, Santal Oil or any internal medicines Painless Positive Cure in 4 days. Re. 1 and 2.

Try **KABI** *even where*

all your remedies fail. Cures with instan relief, worst cases of **Asthma Influenza, Bronchitis,** Colds, Coughs, etc.

Immumerable original Testimonials open to Inspection.

Price Re. 1-8-0.

"LU-LU" *Eye-Drops*

A safe cure for **Sore, Inflamed, Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers,** etc. Invaluable to Mofussil Residents, Re. 1 *of All Dealers or*

Dastoor Specific Co.
Medows Street, BOMBAY.

High Class Foot-wear

FOR
anything in the line of Foot-wear
(up-to-date)

We lead the Indian Markets

Our goods is great . .
Variety enable our . .
Customers to have . .
THE BEST CHOICE . .

TAJBHOY & Co.,
BARIA MANSION, OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET
BOMBAY.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLA BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.